UNITED
NATIONS

CERD

International Convention on
the Elimination
of all Forms of
Racial Discrimination

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Sixteenth periodic reports of States parties due in 2000

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Sixteenth periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 2000 from 37 States parties.

2. The sixteenth periodic reports of the following 26 States parties are due on 4 January 2000: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The reports of the remaining 11 States parties are due on the following dates:

Russian Federation	6 March 2000
Madagascar	9 March 2000
Ukraine	6 April 2000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 April 2000
Swaziland	7 May 2000
Belarus	8 May 2000
Syrian Arab Republic	21 May 2000
Holy See	31 May 2000
Germany	15 June 2000
Jamaica	4 July 2000
Mongolia	5 September 2000

3. The sixteenth periodic reports of the States parties listed above will be issued in addenda to this document.

4. The table below lists the 37 States parties in alphabetical order, the dates on which their sixteenth periodic reports are due, the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth periodic reports and the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered.

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Argentina	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.1 and Add.19	CERD/C/SR.30-31, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.126-127
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.20	CERD/C/SR. 232-233
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.280-281
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.7 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.390-391
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.479-480
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.578-579
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.1 and Add.16	CERD/C/SR.684-685
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.783
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.892, 894
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1228-1229, 1240-1241
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1228-1229, 1240-1241
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1228-1229, 1240-1241
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1228-1229, 1240-1241
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.9	Pending consideration
Belarus	8 May 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.47-48, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.140
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.16	CERD/C/SR. 203
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.301
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.417
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.491
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.606-607
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.705-706
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.792
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.879

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Belarus (cont'd)		(11) CERD/C/263/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1101-1102
		(12) CERD/C/263/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1101-1102
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1101-1102
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.1192-1193, 1210
		(15) Not yet received	-
Brazil	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.11 and Add.48	CERD/C/SR.41, 56, 63
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.130
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.10	CERD/C/SR. 193
		(4) CERD/C/20/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.395
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.395
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.466
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.612-613
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.788
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.788
		(10) CERD/C/263/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1157-1159
		(11) CERD/C/263/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1157-1159
		(12) CERD/C/263/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1157-1159
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1157-1159
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
Bulgaria	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.33, 35, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.132-133
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.25	CERD/C/SR. 213
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.296-297
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.413-414
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.514-515
		(7) CERD/C/118/Add.17/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.761-762
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.17/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.761-762
		(9) CERD/C/197/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.918-919
		(10) CERD/C/197/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.918-919
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.918-919

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Bulgaria (cont'd)		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1205, 1207, 1210
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1205, 1207, 1210
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1205, 1207, 1210
		(15) Not yet received	-
Costa Rica	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.5 and Add.20	CERD/C/SR.34, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.9 and Add.31	CERD/C/SR.131
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.195
		(4) CERD/C/66/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.516-517
		(5) CERD/C/66/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.516-517
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.516-517
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.11 and Add.13	CERD/C/SR.587
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.794-795
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.794-795
		(10) CERD/C/197/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.941-942, 951
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.941-942, 951
		(12) CERD/C/338/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1321-1322
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1321-1322
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1321-1322
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1321-1322
Cyprus	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.21, Add.46 and Add.55	CERD/C/SR.50, 56, 68
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.35	CERD/C/SR.133
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.21 and Add.36	CERD/C/SR.234-235, 251
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.275
		(5) CERD/C/R.20/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.400-401
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.471
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.599
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.711-712
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.847
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.847
		(11) CERD/C/263/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1077-1078
		(12) CERD/C/263/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1077-1078
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1077-1078

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Cyprus (cont'd)		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.1278-1279
		(15) Not yet received	-
Ecuador	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.44, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.128-129
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.3 and Add.14	CERD/C/SR.186
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.17 and Add.21	CERD/C/SR.302
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.35 and 36	CERD/C/SR.440
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.562
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.562
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.701-702
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.868
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.868
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.971-972, and SR.983
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.971-972, and SR.983
		(13) Not yet received	-
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
Egypt	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.49, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.36	CERD/C/SR.135-136
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.202
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.345
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.11 and Add.24	CERD/C/SR.395
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.472
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.584-585
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.837
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.837
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.837
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1048-1049
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1048-1049
		(13) Not yet received	-
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Germany	15 June 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.29 and Add.41	CERD/C/SR.45-47, 56-57
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.25 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.141-143
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.211-213
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.320-321
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.439-440
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.528-529
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.616, 621
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.729-730
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.844-845
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.844-845
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.999-1000
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.999-1000
		(13) CERD/C/229/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.1196-1197
		(14) CERD/C/229/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.1196-1197
		(15) Not yet received	-
Ghana	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.44 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.33 and Add.44	CERD/C/SR.130 and SR.179
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.201-202
		(4) CERD/C/20/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.397
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.397
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.629-630
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.629-630
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.757
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.822-823
		(10) CERD/C/197/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.943-944 and SR.950
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.943-944 and SR.950
		(12) CERD/C/338/Add.5	Pending consideration
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.5	Pending consideration
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.5	Pending consideration
Holy See	31 May 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.45, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.41	CERD/C/SR.133
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.33	CERD/C/SR.239
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.333
		(5) CERD/C/66/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.517-518

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Holy See (cont'd)		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.517-518
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.586
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.709
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.793
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.875
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.991-992
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.991-992
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.11	Pending consideration
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.11	Pending consideration
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.11	Pending consideration
Hungary	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.47	CERD/C/SR.61-62
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.136-137
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.192
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.281
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.392
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.482
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.564-565
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.700
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.795
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.876
		(11) CERD/C/263/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1143-1144
		(12) CERD/C/263/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1143-1144
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1143-1144
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
Iceland	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.35 and Add.56	CERD/C/SR.49, 56, 58, 93-94
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.126
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.190
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.304
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.389
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.461
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.563
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.715
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.834

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Iceland (cont'd)		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1049-1050
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1049-1050
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1049-1050
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1049-1050
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1202
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.10	Pending consideration
India	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.3/Rev.1 and Add.39	CERD/C/SR.33, 50-51, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.140-141
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.235
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.366-367
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.441-442
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.33	CERD/C/SR.535
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.614-615
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.796-797
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.796-797
		(10) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(15) Not yet received	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.31, 33, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.3, Add.39 and Add.45	CERD/C/SR.127, 179
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.179
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.279
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.371
		(5) CERD/C/66/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.472
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.615-616
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.709-710
		(9) CERD/C/226/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.989-990
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.989-990
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.989-990
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.989-990

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (cont'd)		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.1338-1339, 1357
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.1338-1339, 1357
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.1338-1339, 1357
Jamaica	4 July 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.178-179
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.274
		(3) CERD/C/23	CERD/C/SR.386-387
		(4) CERD/C/18/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.463
		(5) CERD/C/117/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.741-742
		(6) CERD/C/117/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.741-742
		(7) CERD/C/117/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.741-742
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-
		(10) Not yet received	-
		(11) Not yet received	-
		(12) Not yet received	-
		(13) Not yet received	-
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
Kuwait	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.24 and Add.36	CERD/C/SR.44, 47, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.128
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.190
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.280
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.13 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.396-397
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.509
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.563
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.687
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.824
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.995-996
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.995-996
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.995-996
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.1325-1326
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.1325-1326
		(15) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.47, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.144
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.237
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.302
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.426-427
		(6) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(7) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(8) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1264-1265, 1272
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1264-1265, 1272
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1264-1265, 1272
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1264-1265, 1272
		(15) Not yet received	-
Madagascar	9 March 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.16, Add.44, Add.58 and Add.59	CERD/C/SR.43, 56, 68, 95
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.26 and Add.38	CERD/C/SR.143
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.189
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.286
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.389
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.518
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.611-612
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.713-714
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.835
		(10) Not yet received	-
		(11) Not yet received	-
		(12) Not yet received	-
		(13) Not yet received	-
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Mongolia	5 September 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.53	CERD/C/SR.62
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.127
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.35	CERD/C/SR.243
		(4) CERD/C/34	CERD/C/SR.411
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.37	CERD/C/SR.467
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.539
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.581
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.733-734
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.839-840
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.839-840
		(11) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
		(12) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
Niger	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.8 and Add.15	CERD/C/SR.35 and SR.36
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.132
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.236-237
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.275
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.426
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.642
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.642
		(8) CERD/C/172/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.838
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.838
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.838
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.1297
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.1297
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.1297
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.1297
		(15) Not yet received	-
Nigeria	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.32 and Add.40	CERD/C/SR.48, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.135
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.213-214
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.330-331
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.436
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.512-513
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.32 and Add.35	CERD/C/SR.642-643
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.14 and Add.26	CERD/C/SR.720
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.851-852

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Nigeria (cont'd)		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.993 and SR.998
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.993 and SR.998
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.993 and SR.998
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.3 and CERD/C/283	CERD/C/SR.1114 and SR.1116
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
Pakistan	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.10 and Add.42	CERD/C/SR.35, 51, 56, 58
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.134
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.191-192
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.322
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.391
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.484
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.33	CERD/C/SR.630-631
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.712-713
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.12 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.796-797
		(10) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(15) Not yet received	-
Panama	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.9 and Add.52	CERD/C/SR.33, 35, 56, 63-66
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.139
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.212
		(4) CERD/C/8	CERD/C/SR.331-332, 334
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.418-419
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.558-559
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.558-559
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.790
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.790
		(10) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(15) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Philippines	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.42, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.11 and Add.37	CERD/C/SR.140
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.7 and Add.11	CERD/C/SR.191
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.321
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.9 and Add.30	CERD/C/SR.409
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.12 and Add.19	CERD/C/SR.485-486
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.7 and Add.12	CERD/C/SR.577-578
		(8) CERD/C/172/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.842-843
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.842-843
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.842-843
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1218-1219, 1231
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1218-1219, 1231
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1218-1219, 1231
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1218-1219, 1231
		(15) Not yet received	-
Poland	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.4 and Add.23	CERD/C/SR.33-34, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.136
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.214
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.297
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.394-395
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.491
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.600
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.736
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.836
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.981-983
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.981-983
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.981-983
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1222, 1223, 1235, 1236
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1222, 1223, 1235, 1236
		(15) Not yet received	-
Russian Federation	6 March 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.41, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.137
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.193
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.298
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.412
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.489-490

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Russian Federation (cont'd)		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.586-587
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.702-703
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.779
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.878-879
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.878-879
		(12) CERD/C/263/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.1133-1134
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.1133-1134
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.1246-1247, 1268
		(15) Not yet received	-
Sierra Leone	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.54	CERD/C/SR.62
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.43	CERD/C/SR.153, 159, 161, 204
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.204, 215
		(4) Not yet received	-
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
		(7) Not yet received	-
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-
		(10) Not yet received	-
		(11) Not yet received	-
		(12) Not yet received	-
		(13) Not yet received	-
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
Spain	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.6 and Add.22	CERD/C/SR.33, 35, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.42	CERD/C/SR.152
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.211
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.287
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.20 and Add.33	CERD/C/SR.414
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.501
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.577
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.5 and Add.29	CERD/C/SR.740-741
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.824
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1054-1056
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1054-1056
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1054-1056
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.1145
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.6	Pending consideration
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.6	Pending consideration

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Swaziland	7 May 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.33 and Add.45	CERD/C/SR.48-49, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.40	CERD/C/SR.137-138, 144
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.205
		(4) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(5) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(6) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(7) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(8) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(9) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(10) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
		(15) Not yet received	-
Syrian Arab Republic	21 May 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.38, Add.43 and Add.49	CERD/C/SR.49-50, 56-57, 66-67, 70-71
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.129, 131
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.19 and CERD/C/1	CERD/C/SR.206-207, 215
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.323-324
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.416
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.22 and Add.32	CERD/C/SR.507-508
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.36	CERD/C/SR.661-662
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.817
		(9) CERD/C/197/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.932
		(10) CERD/C/197/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.932
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.932
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.1319-1320
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.1319-1320
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.1319-1320
		(15) CERD/C/299/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.1319-1320
Tunisia	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.50	CERD/C/SR.62-63
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.8 and Add.29	CERD/C/SR.131
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.39	CERD/C/SR.279
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.279
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.388
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.484-485
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.610-611
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.755-756
		(9) CERD/C/226/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1016-1017
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1016-1017
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1016-1017

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Tunisia (cont'd)		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1016-1017
		(13) Not yet received	-
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
Ukraine	6 April 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.26 and 37	CERD/C/SR.45, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.138
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.205
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.299
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.418
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.490
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.600-601
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.704-705
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.820-821
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.893
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.958-959, 983
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.958-959, 983
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.1256-1257, 1269
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.1256-1257, 1269
		(15) Not yet received	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 April 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.14 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.42-43 and SR.56-57
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.156-158
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.244-245 and SR.248-249
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.348-349
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.17 and Add.26	CERD/C/SR.398-399
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.13 and Add.24	CERD/C/SR.487-488
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.605-606
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.716-717
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.793-794
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.11 and Add.16	CERD/C/SR.907-908
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.907-908
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.996-998
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1139-1141
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.1185-1186
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.12	Pending consideration

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Uruguay	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.57	CERD/C/SR.95
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.13 and Add.34	CERD/C/SR.95 and SR.143
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.38	CERD/C/SR.257
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.324-325
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.388
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.517
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.579
		(8) CERD/C/197/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.896-897
		(9) CERD/C/197/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.896-897
		(10) CERD/C/197/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.896-897
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.896-897
		(12) CERD/C/338/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1350-1351, 1361
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1350-1351, 1361
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1350-1351, 1361
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1350-1351, 1361
Venezuela	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.44, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.128
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.37	CERD/C/SR.251-252
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.10 and Add.31	CERD/C/SR.284, 347
		(5) CERD/C/66/Add.2 and Add.31	CERD/C/SR.468, 532-533
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.2 and Add.31	CERD/C/SR.468, 532-533
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.608-609
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.738-740
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.834-835
		(10) CERD/C/263/Add.8/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.1169-1170, 1172
		(11) CERD/C/263/Add.8/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.1169-1170, 1172
		(12) CERD/C/263/Add.8/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.1169-1170, 1172
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.8/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.1169-1170, 1172
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which sixteenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14) and fifteenth (15) periodic reports	Summary records
Yugoslavia	4 January 2000	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.45, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.139
		(3) CERD/C/3	CERD/C/SR.237-238
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.7 and CERD/C/6	CERD/C/SR.283-284
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.422-423
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.511-512
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.604
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.737-738
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.874-875
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.874-875
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.1260-1262, 1272
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.1260-1262, 1272
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.1260-1262, 1272
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.1260-1262, 1272
		(15) Not yet received	-

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Sixteenth periodic reports of States parties due in 2000

Addendum

Iceland*

[13 July 2000]

* This document contains the sixteenth periodic report of Iceland, due on 4 January 2000. For the fifteenth periodic report of Iceland, see document CERD/C/338/Add.10.

The information submitted by Iceland in accordance with the consolidated guidelines for the initial part of the reports of States parties is contained in the core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.26).

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. The present report contains information on legislative and other measures taken in Iceland in order to comply with the undertakings provided for in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination since the submission of Iceland's fifteenth report in March 1999. It furthermore contains, as the occasion may require, further clarifications of individual points discussed in Iceland's earlier reports. We will also give particular attention to the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the occasion of the Committee's consideration of Iceland's fourteenth report.

2. As regards general information on Iceland and its people, the administrative and judicial systems, the power to establish whether human rights have been violated, and the applicability of international human rights conventions under national law, reference is made to the core document concerning Iceland (HRI/CORE/1/Add.26 of 24 June 1993), as these aspects remain unchanged if no particular observations are made to the contrary herein. Reference is also made in this respect to the General Observations in Part I of the twelfth report (CERD/C/226/Add.12), and to the General Observations in Part I of the fourteenth report (CERD/C/299/Add.4).

3. In Iceland's fourteenth report, reference is made to the amendments and additions made to the human rights chapter of the Icelandic Constitution by Constitutional Enactment No. 97/1995. One aspect of this was the inclusion in the Icelandic Constitution of the equality principle contained in its article 65, providing that everyone shall be equal before the law and enjoy human rights irrespective of sex, religion, opinion, ethnic origin, race, colour, property, or birth or other status. This principle has firm roots in Icelandic law, and before its inclusion in the Constitution it had been deemed to be in effect by virtue of constitutional custom. In spite of its having been considered to be in effect for a long period of time, experience has shown that its inclusion in the Constitution has given it increased weight and has had the effect that it is invoked more frequently. This is evident from various important judicial resolutions in recent years, where this rule has been decisive. The equality principle of the Constitution has not so far been invoked in court in the particular context of racial discrimination, but nevertheless judicial practice provides strong and unequivocal indications as to the legal situation in that respect. As an example, a recent judgement of the Supreme Court of Iceland (Reports 1999:390) may be cited, concerning the right of a disabled woman to study at the University of Iceland. The State was found responsible for taking measures in order to ensure that disabled persons were in fact entitled to university education on an equal footing to others. There can be no doubt that the conclusion would be the same if the courts were called upon to resolve questions of discrimination on other grounds, such as ethnic origin, race or colour.

4. In addition to the equality principle now being included in the Constitution, it is also reflected in many ordinary statutes. An important provision of this kind is section 11 of the Administrative Procedures Act, No. 37/1993, stating that administrative authorities shall ensure legal harmony and equality in taking their decisions, and that any discrimination between individual parties based on views relating to their sex, race, colour, national origin, religion, political opinion, social status, family origins or any other similar considerations, is prohibited. Section 29 of the Primary School Act, No. 66/1995, also provides that in issuing a general curriculum, organizing studies and tuition, and in preparing and selecting study materials, particular care shall be taken that all students receive as possible equal opportunities for study.

The objectives of study, tuition and practices in primary school shall be such as to prevent any discrimination on account of origin, sex, residence, social class, religion or disability. The Rights of Patients Act, No. 74/1997, furthermore provides in its section 1 that any discrimination between patients on grounds of sex, religion, opinion, ethnic origin, race, colour, property, family origins or other status is prohibited. These expressions of the equality principle in ordinary legislation demonstrate clearly its high importance in Icelandic law.

5. As referred to in the fourteenth report, paragraph 14, and the fifteenth report, paragraph 7 and 8, the Minister of Education appointed a Committee to formulate an overall policy on immigrants in Iceland, with the participation of representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Justice, Social Affairs and Education. The committee delivered its report in June 1997, containing various proposals for amendment in matters relating to foreigners. These relate, among other things, to the need for taking increased account of the needs of foreigners and their children, noting in particular the needs of bilingual children. The committee's report also contained proposals for improvements in the fields of health care, social security and labour relations, and emphasized the need for administrative authorities to have available for foreigners information material in as many languages as possible. The committee's proposals have been under examination by the relevant authorities, while some of them have already been implemented. This relates in particular to the account taken of them in revising the general curricula for nursery schools, primary schools and secondary schools in 1999.

6. Section 2 of the Act on Nursery Schools, No. 78/1994, provides that the objectives of nursery schools shall include promotion of tolerance and broadmindedness, and to provide in every respect for equal conditions of upbringing. On the basis of this Act, the Minister of Education issues a general curriculum for nursery schools, laying down the policies to be followed as regards the role of nursery schools in upbringing and education. On 1 July 1999 a new, revised General Curriculum for Nursery Schools entered into effect. It provides that nursery schools shall cultivate the general development of children and promote the various manifestations of their personal evolution, the interrelation of which shall also be strengthened. This relates to factors including social maturity and a sense of social participation, the development of which is to be achieved by encouraging the child to show others respect and tolerance, promoting the child's possibilities to fulfil its own personality without regard to his or her mental or physical abilities, sex, origins, cultural heritage or religion, and by strengthening its sense of equality with others. The general curriculum also provides that account shall be taken of the needs of each individual child, in order to make it possible for the child to open up in the company of other children on its own premises. The nursery school is to assist children from other cultural areas in becoming active participants in their new society without losing their ties to their own culture, language and religion. They must acquire self-confidence in their new environment and a realization that they are welcome there, in order that they may maintain and strengthen their self-respect and self-confidence. As regards relations with other nations, the general curriculum provides that children must learn that each nation has its own characteristics and its own culture, which must be appreciated and respected. Despite the fact that the world's nations differ in customs and conduct, they should be able to coexist in peace and harmony in the multifarious community of nations. Nursery schools are to cultivate children's respect for others, without regard to their origins, views, languages and religions.

7. The Minister for Education issues a general curriculum for primary schools as authorized by the Primary School Act, No. 66/1995. This includes provisions on the upbringing role of primary schools and the chief objectives of study and tuition. A new, revised General Curriculum for Primary Schools entered into effect on 1 June 1999. It provides that primary schools are to receive all children without regard to their physical or mental abilities, their social or emotional condition, or their state of linguistic proficiency. This applies to disabled as well as able children, highly intelligent children and retarded children, children from remote areas, and children who are members of minority groups with different languages, nationalities and cultural heritages. As regards general education, it is to promote tolerance and respect for other people and the environment. Primary schools are to promote healthy judgement, tolerance, benevolence and a sense of values. They are also to promote a sense of Icelandic cultural values and respect for other nations' cultures. The general curriculum refers in particular to equal opportunities for education. It states that any assignments shall suit boys as well as girls, pupils from rural as well as urban areas, and disabled as well as able children, irrespective of origin, religion or skin colour. The general curriculum now in effect mentions for the first time tuition in the Icelandic language for pupils with other native languages. A reference is made to the fact that such pupils have a different cultural, linguistic and educational background. The preconditions for them to study successfully in Icelandic schools are therefore different. They are consequently entitled to special education in Icelandic with the objective of making them fully capable of participating in Icelandic school work and in Icelandic society. This right is also secured by section 36 (1) of the Primary School Act, which provides that pupils with native languages other than Icelandic are entitled to special tuition in Icelandic.

8. The General Curriculum for Secondary Schools describes the role and objectives of secondary schools, providing in further detail for the implementation of the educational and tuition policies laid down in the Secondary School Act, No. 80/1996. The general curriculum mentions in particular students with limited knowledge of the Icelandic language. They are to be entitled to tuition in Icelandic under a separate study plan.

9. As described in the fourteenth report, paragraph 19, the City of Reykjavík has operated an Information and Cultural Centre for Foreigners since 1994. The cost of its activities amounted to ISK 12.5 million in 1998, and 13.8 million in 1999. The Centre is a general information and service facility for immigrants and other foreigners residing in Iceland. It also conducts programmes designed to prevent prejudice against persons by reason of nationality or race. In November 1999 work was initiated on formulating a policy for the City of Reykjavík in matters relating to foreigners, which is expected to be introduced to the public next autumn. The establishment is planned of a so-called International House with the participation of other municipalities in the Capital area, and possibly also with State participation. The International House is intended to function as a centre for information, services and cultural affairs for immigrants. Another purpose is to promote variety and diversity in community life, where the interrelations of people of different origins are characterized by knowledge, broadmindedness, equality and mutual respect.

10. On 9 May 2000, Parliament approved a resolution entrusting the Minister for Cultural Affairs with the preparation of a centre for immigrants in the western fjords in cooperation with the relevant local authorities, the Icelandic Red Cross, and the Western Fjords' Regional Labour Reference Service. The role of the centre will be to facilitate the interrelations of native

Icelanders and foreign nationals, to cooperate with the municipal authorities in the provision of increased services to foreigners, to prevent problems in relations between people with different cultural backgrounds, and to facilitate the adaptation of foreigners to Icelandic society. As regards immigrants, the western fjords differ from other regions of Iceland. The population of the area includes a sizeable number of immigrants and their number has increased in recent years. At the end of 1998, 630 persons residing there were of foreign nationality, representing 7.3 per cent of the local population. The need for a centre for immigrants there is therefore great, and it is hoped that this will contribute to ameliorating the situation of isolation that immigrants often must face, and to help them become active participants in society, culturally and socially.

11. In the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination relating to its consideration of Iceland's fourteenth report, further information was requested on Icelandic naturalization law and its mechanisms. In the fifteenth report, an account was presented of the amendments made to the Icelandic Naturalization Act, No. 100/1952, by Act No. 62/1998, with the objective of granting men the same rights as women as regards naturalization of their children. We refer to that presentation. Additionally, there follows an account of the chief aspects of the provisions regulating acquisition and loss of Icelandic citizenship.

12. Sections 1 to 6 of the Icelandic Nationality Act provide how people acquire Icelandic citizenship. This is mainly based on descent, but also on domicile in Iceland for a continuous period, as provided for in further detail. The substance of the provisions in question is as follows:

(i) Descent

According to section 1 of the Act, a child will acquire Icelandic citizenship at birth if its mother is an Icelandic citizen, or if its father is an Icelandic citizen and married to the mother. This does not apply, however, if the couple had obtained judicial separation at the time the child was conceived. Section 2 contains provisions on the nationality of the child of an Icelandic father born of a foreign woman to whom he is not married. A distinction is made depending on whether the child is born in Iceland or abroad. If the child is born in Iceland it will acquire Icelandic citizenship when its paternity has been determined in the manner provided for in the Children's Act. If the child is born abroad, the father must, on the other hand, apply to the Ministry of Justice for the child to receive Icelandic citizenship before it attains the age of 18 years, and for this, the father shall consult the child if it has attained the age of 12 years. If the father submits evidence, satisfactory in the opinion of the Ministry, concerning the child and its paternity, the child acquires Icelandic citizenship on confirmation by the Ministry.

(ii) Adoption

According to section 2 a of the Act, a foreign child adopted by an Icelandic national with the permission of the Icelandic authorities will automatically acquire Icelandic citizenship on adoption, if the child is under the age of 12 years. A child under the age of 12 years adopted by an Icelandic citizen according to a

foreign decision recognized by the Icelandic authorities shall receive Icelandic citizenship on confirmation by the Ministry of Justice at the request of the adoptive parent.

(iii) Domicile in Iceland

Section 3 makes a foreigner entitled to Icelandic citizenship subject to certain conditions. These are continuous domicile in Iceland since the age of 16 years, and, in addition, residence in Iceland for a period not shorter than five years in total. The Ministry of Justice must be notified, when the foreigner has attained the age of 21 years and before he or she has attained the age of 23 years, that Icelandic citizenship is desired. If the person in question is stateless, or demonstrates that he will lose his foreign nationality on acquiring Icelandic citizenship, he may make this declaration having attained the age of 18 years, provided that he has, at the time the declaration is made, been domiciled in Iceland for the previous five years, and has, in addition, resided in Iceland for a period not shorter than five years in total.

(iv) Naturalisation

Article 66 of the Constitution provides that a foreigner shall only be granted Icelandic citizenship by law. The authority of the legislature to grant citizenship in accordance with this provision is twofold. On the one hand the legislature may enact a law granting citizenship to particular individuals, as reflected in section 6 of the Icelandic Nationality Act. On the other hand the administrative authorities may grant citizenship subject to fulfilment of general requirements provided for by statute. This is reflected in section 5 of the Act. Section 5 provides that the Ministry of Justice may, having obtained the opinion of the Commissioner of Police in the area of an applicant's residence and of the Immigration Service, grant citizenship upon application of the applicant himself, or of his guardian if the applicant has not attained the age of 18 years, provided certain conditions relating to residence, conduct and means of support are fulfilled.

(v) Reacquisition of Icelandic citizenship

Section 4 of the Act provides that if a person who has acquired Icelandic citizenship at birth and been domiciled in Iceland to the age of 18 years loses his Icelandic citizenship, he shall be entitled to acquire Icelandic citizenship again, provided he has been domiciled in Iceland for the previous two years and declares his desire to this effect to the Ministry of Justice.

(vi) Children's acquisition of citizenship

According to section 5 of the Act, an unmarried child under the age of 18 acquires Icelandic citizenship if it is domiciled in Iceland and its guardian parent has acquired Icelandic citizenship by reason of residence in Iceland in accordance with section 3 of the Act, or if the guardian parent has lost Icelandic citizenship

and acquires it again in accordance with section 4. The same shall apply if the parent has acquired Icelandic citizenship by naturalization under sections 5 a or 6. The second paragraph of section 5 empowers the Minister of Justice to grant Icelandic citizenship to a child born in Iceland who demonstrably did not acquire any other nationality at birth and has not acquired it, or a right to acquire it, when an application for its citizenship is submitted. The child must have been domiciled and continuously resident in Iceland from birth for at least three years. This provision was enacted in the light of the European Convention on Nationality and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Finally, section 1, paragraph 2 provides that a child found abandoned in Iceland shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to be an Icelandic citizen.

13. The subject of sections 7 to 9 of the Icelandic Nationality Act is loss of Icelandic citizenship. This may result from:

(i) Acquisition of foreign citizenship

According to section 7 of the Act, a person who acquires foreign nationality by his or her own application or unequivocal assent shall lose Icelandic citizenship. A person who acquires foreign nationality by entering the public service of another State will also lose Icelandic citizenship. An unmarried child under the age of 18 years who becomes a foreign national with its parent will also lose its Icelandic nationality.

(ii) Birth abroad with subsequent stay abroad

It is provided in section 8 of the Act that an Icelandic citizen who is born abroad and never has been domiciled in Iceland or stayed in Iceland for any purpose that can be interpreted as a desire to remain an Icelandic citizen, shall lose his or her Icelandic citizenship on attaining the age of 22 years. However, the President of Iceland may permit retention of Icelandic citizenship if this is applied for before that time. Nevertheless a person in this situation shall not lose Icelandic citizenship if this results in his or her becoming stateless. The children of a parent losing Icelandic citizenship as provided for in section 8 of the Act will also lose their Icelandic citizenship, except if this results in their becoming stateless.

(iii) Release from Icelandic citizenship

Section 9 of the Act provides that the President may release from Icelandic citizenship a person who demonstrates that he or she will, within a particular period, become a foreign national, or has already become a foreign national. Section 9 also provides that a foreign national who is domiciled abroad may not be denied release from Icelandic citizenship.

14. Section 5 of the Rights of Patients Act, No. 74/1997, provides for the right of patients to receive information from the health-care system. This right covers information on their health situation, planned treatment, other possible measures and the consequences of inaction, and also

makes it possible to obtain the opinion of another doctor or health-care professional on the patient's condition and prognosis. The provision states expressly that a patient not speaking Icelandic is entitled to interpretation of this information.

15. Freedom of religion is among the human rights enshrined in the Constitution. Its article 63 provides that all persons have the right to form religious associations and to practise their religion in conformity with their individual convictions. However, nothing may be preached or practised which is immoral or prejudicial to public order. On 1 January 2000 a new Act on Registered Religious Associations, No. 108/1999, entered into effect, replacing a previous Act on the same subject dating from 1975. The new Act describes in further detail the freedom of religion protected by the Constitution, and provides a basis for the activities of religious associations in Iceland. The new Act abrogates the requirement of the older Act that the leading representative of a religious association shall be an Icelandic citizen. This in deemed to be in step with the general trend of abrogating limitations connected with foreign nationality, and to facilitate for foreigners the practice of their religion. It may also be mentioned that religious practice is protected by section 125 of the General Penal Code, which provides for fines or imprisonment for up to three months for publicly deriding or belittling the religious doctrines or worship of a lawful religious association active in Iceland.

16. On 11 July 2000 a new, revised Adoption Act, No. 130/1999, entered into effect. This amends Icelandic law in the manner necessary for ratification by Iceland of the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. The ratification of the Convention and the new Adoption Act are expected to facilitate the adoption of foreign children in Iceland.

17. It is mentioned in the fifteenth report (para. 6), that a bill on aliens was submitted to Parliament at the beginning of 1999. The bill was not enacted, and has since been subject to further examination at the Ministry of Justice. The bill has been amended in various respects and is scheduled to be submitted to Parliament again in the autumn of 2000. The amendments in question do not affect the rights proposed for foreigners in Iceland in the former version of the bill. The substance of the bill was described in further detail in the fifteenth report, to which we refer the reader.

18. The fourteenth report (paras. 25-26) describes the activities of the Human Rights Office and public financial contributions to that Office. State contributions to the Office have been increased. It received ISK 4 million in 1998, but contributions to the Office in 1999 and 2000 amounted to ISK 6 million each year.

19. Racial discrimination has been given particular attention in Nordic cooperation, which Iceland participates in with Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. It may be noted in that context that a report on Nordic criminal statutes relating to racial discrimination has been published under the auspices of the Nordic Committee of Ministers. Furthermore, a decision was taken at a meeting of Nordic Ministers of Justice in Greenland on 20 June 2000 to entrust a committee of experts with examining the possibilities for closer cooperation among the Nordic States in preventing and suppressing crimes traceable to racial discrimination and Nazi attitudes.

20. Since the time Iceland's fifteenth report was prepared, the number of foreign nationals in Iceland has increased slightly. On 1 December 1995 foreign nationals in Iceland numbered 4,807. They numbered 5,635 on 1 December 1997, and 7,271 on 31 December 1999. Of these, approximately one fourth came from the other Nordic countries and approximately one half came from other European countries.

21. On 1 December 1995, 10,901 living Icelandic nationals had been born abroad, on 1 December 1997, 12,428 living Icelandic nationals had been born abroad and on 31 December 1999, 14,927 living Icelandic nationals had been born abroad. It should be noted that these figures include both those who were born abroad and acquired Icelandic citizenship at birth, and foreigners born abroad who subsequently acquired Icelandic citizenship.

22. For the purpose of comparison with figures from previous years, a reference is made to tables on the same subjects included in Part I of the twelfth, fourteenth and fifteenth reports.

23. The following tables describe some relevant aspects of the ethnic composition of the population in Iceland on 31 December 1999. They show, on the one hand, the number of foreign nationals in Iceland and, on the other, the number of Icelandic citizens born abroad.

Population on 31 December 1999 by country of birth and country of citizenship

Population Total: 279 049

	Country of birth	Country of citizenship
Iceland	264 122	271 778
Other countries	14 927	7 271
The Nordic countries	**5 285**	**1 638**
Denmark	2 350	941
Finland	135	90
Faeroe Islands	324	-
Greenland	38	-
Norway	838	302
Sweden	1 600	305
Other European countries	**5 241**	**3 446**
Albania	14	12
Austria	68	36
Belgium	65	40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	37
Bulgaria	64	44
Croatia	6	65
Czech Republic	4	44
Czechoslovakia	85	-
Estonia	15	25
France	249	132

	Country of birth	Country of citizenship
Germany	979	352
Great Britain	709	347
Greece	10	5
Holland	149	113
Hungary	69	52
Ireland	56	39
Italy	87	46
Latvia	6	17
Lithuania	15	66
Luxembourg	81	1
Malta	1	1
Macedonia	2	10
Moldova	-	1
Portugal	80	83
Poland	1 290	1 189
Roumania	41	27
Russia	33	140
Slovakia	1	17
Slovenia	-	11
Soviet Union	296	1
Spain	146	87
Switzerland	75	22
Ukraine	8	42
White Russia	-	11
Yugoslavia	533	331
America	**1,925**	**828**
Brazil	29	21
Canada	192	70
Chile	42	22
Colombia	53	22
Guatemala	29	3
Mexico	34	18
Peru	34	24
United States	1 391	568
Other American countries	121	80
Africa	**392**	**185**
Algeria	23	12
Ethiopia	24	7
Cape Verde	32	16
Kenya	20	7
Morocco	69	34
South Africa	72	33
Other African countries	152	76

	Country of birth	Country of citizenship
Asia	**1 982**	**1 114**
China	158	107
India	124	21
Indonesia	74	5
Iraq	13	7
Iran	20	8
Israel	20	3
Japan	46	24
Jordan	14	15
Republic of Korea	35	8
Lebanon	19	2
Philippines	545	341
Sri Lanka	100	18
Syria	12	4
Thailand	497	395
Turkey	30	10
Viet Nam	182	83
Other Asian countries	93	63
Oceania	**102**	**56**
Australia	61	34
New Zealand	40	22
Papua New Guinea	1	-
Stateless		**4**

II. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLES 2 TO 7 OF THE CONVENTION

Article 2

Paragraph 1

24. The fourteenth report (paras. 35-37), presents a detailed description of how Iceland fulfils its obligations under this provision of the Convention. We refer to those paragraphs.

Paragraph 2

25. As already described in Part I, various special and active measures have been taken in the fields of education and social affairs to improve the status of foreigners in Iceland and secure their rights. In this respect it should be mentioned that the needs of foreigners are specially taken into account in acts of law and in the general curricula at all stages of education, with the guiding principle that equality is to reign among students in all respects, as described in greater detail in paragraphs 6 to 8 above. An Information and Cultural Centre for Immigrants has also been

active for a number of years, and the opening of a similar institution in the western fjords is planned, as described in paragraphs 9 and 10. Furthermore, booklets have been compiled in various languages in order to provide foreigners with information on their rights and duties in Iceland.

Article 3

26. No particular legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures have been adopted in relation to this article of the Convention since the time Iceland's fifteenth report was finalized.

Article 4

27. In Iceland's fifteenth report, a description is presented of the provisions of the General Penal Code specifically relating to racial discrimination. These are in sections 180 and 233 a of the Code. According to its section 180, the act of denying a person service, or access to any place intended for general public use, or any other public place, is punishable by fines or imprisonment for up to six years, if this is done on the grounds of his or her colour, race or national origin, or other comparable considerations. Section 233 a provides that any person who, by mockery, slander, insult, threat or other means, publicly attacks a person or a group of persons on the grounds of their nationality, colour, race or religion shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

28. No person has been prosecuted in recent years on account of having violated these penal provisions.

29. Freedom of association is protected by article 74, paragraph 1, of the Constitution. The provision reads as follows in translation: "Associations may be formed for any lawful purpose, including political associations and trade associations; in this respect a licence granted in advance shall not be required. An association may not be dissolved by administrative decision. The activities of an association considered to have unlawful objectives may however be banned, in which case legal action shall be brought without undue delay for a judgement dissolving the association."

30. As mentioned in the fourteenth report (para. 58), this provision requires that an association must have a lawful purpose to enjoy the protection provided for. No definition is presented of what purposes are lawful. An association aiming to attack a group of persons on the grounds of their nationality, colour, race or religion, by mockery, slander, insult, threat or other means, would be considered to have an unlawful objective, as such acts constitute punishable offences according to section 233 a of the Penal Code.

31. No association has been dissolved by executive order in recent decades and no case has been brought before the courts for dissolution of an association whose purpose is to attack people on the grounds of their nationality, colour, race or religion. It should also be noted that in recent years no association discriminating between races has been active in Iceland or taken part in general public discussion.

Article 5

32. The enjoyment of the rights enumerated in this article is secured by law for all persons, without regard to race, colour or national or ethnic origin. This is protected by the Constitution and by statute provisions, as described in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

33. The Icelandic authorities do not know of any cases or instances where people have complained that private parties have denied them access to public places on the grounds enumerated in article 5 (f). Such a denial would presumably result in prosecution and conviction under section 180 of the General Penal Code, the substance of which is described in paragraph 27 above.

Article 6

34. Legislation regulating the Icelandic judicial and administrative systems remains unchanged since the fifteenth report was finalized.

35. No cases, whether civil or criminal, have been brought before the courts in recent years concerning racial discrimination. According to information from the Ombudsman of Parliament, that office has not received any complaints in recent years where individuals have claimed that they have been discriminated against by the authorities on the grounds of race, colour, or national or ethnic origin. The Ombudsman for Children has not initiated any special recommendations to the authorities on account of problems concerning racial discrimination or prejudice against children.

Article 7

36. As described in the fourteenth report (paras. 20-24), various measures have been taken in recent years designed to create and promote public awareness of human rights and international human rights instruments. These have been taken both by the authorities and several human rights organizations, in particular by the Human Rights Office and Icelandic Save the Children. As regards these measures, reference is made to paragraphs 70 to 79 of the fourteenth report and paragraphs 31 to 35 of the fifteenth report.

37. To this it may be added that the Convention is printed in the Icelandic Law Collection published in October 1999. Also, that the fourteenth and fifteenth reports have been published on the Internet home page of the Ministry of Justice, and this report will also be published there. The recommendations the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination made on the occasion of its consideration of Iceland's fourteenth report have likewise been published on the Ministry's home page. Later recommendations of the Committee will also be published on the Internet and distributed to the public media.

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Fifteenth and sixteenth periodic reports of States parties due in 1998 and 2000

Addendum

UKRAINE*

[25 July 2000]

* This document contains the fifteenth and sixteenth periodic reports of Ukraine, submitted in one document, due on 6 April 1998 and 6 April 2000. For the thirteenth and fourteenth periodic reports of Ukraine, submitted in one document, and the summary records of the meetings at which the Committee considered that report, see documents CERD/C/299/Add.14 and CERD/C/SR.1256, 1257 and 1269.

The information submitted by Ukraine in accordance with the consolidated guidelines for the initial part of the reports of States parties is contained in core document HRI/CORE/1/Add.63/Rev.1.

GE.00-45111 (E)

FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH PERIODIC REPORTS OF UKRAINE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

PART I - GENERAL

1. These reports supplement the earlier reports submitted by Ukraine under article 9 of the Convention and, in particular, the thirteenth and fourteenth reports presented to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination by Mr. L.V. Efimenko, the Ukrainian Deputy Minister of Justice, at Geneva on 9 and 10 March 1998. The reports also address questions put by the experts during the consideration of the thirteenth and fourteenth reports.

2. Following its declaration of independence, Ukraine began the process of establishing itself as a sovereign State, and the elaboration and implementation of a nationalities policy was an extremely important part of that process. In Ukraine, like most countries with a transitional economy, the processes of State-building and the creation of a radically new model of economic activity have inevitably been attended by acute social problems which can only be resolved given time and the appropriate combination of circumstances.

3. Preliminary figures indicate that the nominal gross domestic product (GDP) in 1998 was 103.9 billion hryvnias (HRV); this represented a decrease of 1.7 per cent compared to 1997, the smallest decline since independence. Per capita GDP in 1998 was HRV 2,065.

4. Gross national income (formerly known as gross national product), which takes account of external transactions including compensation of employees', taxes on production and imports, and income from property payable or receivable by the rest of the world, amounted to HRV 92.2 billion in 1997, or HRV 1.2 billion less than GDP (which totalled HRV 93.4 billion in 1997).

5. Industrial output trends for the period 1991-1998 reveal that industry experienced its worst crisis in 1994, with output shrinking by 27.3 per cent that year, and by 50 per cent over the eight years.

6. The significant downturn in output, coupled with inflationary pressures, has led to changes in the structure of Ukraine's industrial base. The dominant sectors now are energy- and raw-material-intensive sectors such as metallurgy, power generation and fuels, which accounted for 48-50 per cent of industrial activity in the period 1995-1998, compared with 21 per cent in 1990. The proportion of engineering in the industrial mix has halved since 1990 and now fluctuates between 15 and 16 per cent. The light engineering sector has contracted sevenfold, now accounting for just 1.5 per cent of industrial activity.

7. The decline in manufacturing output slowed in 1995, while in the first half of 1998 production actually increased.

8. Compared to 1997, output rose in non-ferrous metallurgy, the motor industry, agricultural engineering, petrochemicals, timber processing and papermaking, light industry and the building materials industry.

9. The pattern of industrial ownership has changed significantly. The private sector has witnessed the most far-reaching developments. The proportion of non-State-owned enterprises increased from 23 per cent in 1991 to 80 per cent in 1998, and the volume of their output rose correspondingly from 17 per cent to 68 per cent.

10. Private-sector enterprises in the food industry, light industry, the timber-processing industry, and the pulp and paper industry account for between 92 and 98 per cent of total output, and in the metallurgical, glass, china and earthenware industries the figure is over 80 per cent.

11. Agriculture contributes 11 per cent of the gross added value generated in the various sectors of the Ukrainian economy. One fifth of the total workforce is employed in agriculture, and almost one quarter of the total value of the country's fixed assets in the material sphere are concentrated in this sector. Compared to 1990 levels, agricultural output had declined by 47 per cent in 1998; farms were three times less productive. These trends have prompted significant changes in the structure of production. Whereas in 1990 the principal agricultural producers were large-scale collective farms accounting for 71 per cent of production, in 1998 private farms were responsible for 58 per cent of total output. These units now provide almost the entire crop of potatoes and vegetables, fruit and berries, and nearly two thirds of basic livestock requirements.

12. In 1998 Ukraine produced 26.5 million tons of grain (almost half of the 1990 total, the year of highest yield), 15.5 million tons of sugar beet (almost two thirds of the 1990 figure), 1.7 million tons of meat (62 per cent less), 13.7 million tons of milk (44 per cent less), and about one billion eggs (almost half of the 1990 total).

13. Investment and construction started to pick up in 1998. Investment in capital assets grew by 4.8 per cent compared to 1997 (in contrast to previous years, when it was in steady decline). However, compared to 1990, investment and construction were down by 78.3 per cent.

14. Foreign interest in investing in the Ukrainian economy is decreasing.

15. During the period 1991-1997, the number of small enterprises in Ukraine almost tripled, totalling 136,000 in 1997. By 1997 small businesses employed 1.4 million people or 7 per cent of the total workforce in all sectors of the economy. Most small businesses are set up on a private or cooperative basis. Thirty-two per cent of small businesses are private companies, 66 per cent are cooperatives, and 2 per cent are State-run.

16. Certain price trends in the national economy during the period 1991-1998 should be noted. Consumer and industrial producer prices have risen steadily since 1991. After soaring in 1992, prices continued to climb throughout 1993 and peaked in that year. In the period 1994-1997 the rate of increase slowed somewhat, and this trend continued from January to August 1998.

17. The devaluation of the hryvnia was principally to blame for the price rise of September-December 1998, which affected consumers and industry alike. Over 1998 as a whole, consumer prices rose by 20 per cent and industrial producer prices by 35.3 per cent.

18. The nominal average monthly wage per worker in 1998 was HRV 135.5, or $62, according to the National Bank of Ukraine rate.

19. Price rises outstripped the increase in notional earnings during the period 1991-1999, and so wages actually fell by more than 70 per cent in real terms. The steepest drop occurred in 1992-1993. In recent years, wages have fallen by 12.9 per cent in real terms.

20. In the seven years since the adoption of the Employment Act, a number of changes have occurred on the labour market owing to structural transformations in the economy and worsening economic and social problems.

21. In the period 1992-1998, over 5 million unemployed job-seekers registered with the national employment service, one in five having been laid off as a result of reorganization of production. An average of 486,800 people were registered with the employment services every year between 1992 and 1995, but as many as 821,300 were registered in 1996 and 1.4 million in 1998.

22. Between 1992 and the end of 1994, enterprises' demand for labour almost matched the available supply. However, starting in 1995, the overall decline in the number of job vacancies, in the context of fast-rising unemployment, has caused an imbalance in the labour market. Thus, whereas two people on average were applying for every vacancy at the end of 1995, there were 11 applicants per vacancy at the end of 1996 and 30 per vacancy at the end of 1998.

23. One million people, or 3.5 per cent of the working population, were registered as unemployed with the national employment service as of 1 January 1999. However, the total number actually unemployed was many times higher. According to a survey in November 1998, there were 3 million jobless persons, or 12 per cent of the economically active population aged between 15 and 70, actively seeking employment and ready to work.

24. The overall socio-economic situation of Ukraine, and particularly the repercussions of the financial crisis which affected a number of countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in 1998, continues to impact negatively on the development of the country's principal population indicators. Population reproduction is unfortunately characterized by predominantly negative trends, principally as a result of social instability and the declining standard of living.

25. Ukraine is a multi-ethnic State. According to the last census in 1989, there were over 110 nationalities and peoples living in Ukraine. As in all previous censuses, nationality was recorded according to the self-designation of the respondents, and the nationality of children was determined by that of their parents.

26. Ukrainians - the indigenous nationality - are the largest group, accounting for 37.4 million, or 72.7 per cent of the total population, according to the census.

27. In addition to Ukrainians, there are 14 million Russian speakers from other CIS countries (27 per cent of the population). The bulk of these (81 per cent) are ethnic Russians,

numerically the second-biggest group in the country after Ukrainians. There are more than 11 million Russians in Ukraine, accounting for 22 per cent of the population.

28. According to the census, Jews form the third largest nationality. They number about 500,000, or 0.9 per cent of the population.

29. The resettlement of Crimean Tartars in Ukraine, which began in the mid-1980s and became a massive flow by the end of the decade, accounts for the significant increase in their numbers (46,800 in 1989, as compared with 6,600 in 1979). The return of deported Crimean Tartars accelerated significantly during the 1990s. According to the current population count, as of 1 January 1999 there were over 250,000 Crimean Tartars permanently resident in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea alone.

30. Owing to significant migratory movements from areas of the Russian Federation with a labour surplus, the number of Lezgins, Dargins, Kumyks, Rutuls and Tabasarans in Ukraine more than doubled or even trebled in the years immediately preceding the last census.

31. The most numerous of the nationalities which mainly live outside Ukraine's borders are, according to the census, Bulgarians (234,000 or 0.5 per cent of the population); Poles (219,000 or 0.4 per cent); Hungarians (163,000 or 0.3 per cent); and Greeks (99,000 or 0.2 per cent).

32. The population of Ukraine as of 1 January 1999 was 50.1 million, of which 67.9 per cent (34 million) was urban and 32.1 per cent (16.1 million) was rural. As regards the sex structure of the population, 53.5 per cent (26.8 million) was female and 46.5 per cent (23.3 million) was male.

33. According to statistics from the beginning of this year, Ukraine's average population density was 83 persons per km^2. This index is much higher in the urbanized and industrially developed eastern oblasts and in the western areas where private-sector agricultural activity is concentrated.

34. During the past five years the Ukrainian population has been falling by an average rate of almost 400,000 a year. In the past year alone the total population has dropped by 394,300. Negative growth was first recorded in 1993. The principal factor is and remains natural population decline, which in 1998 was 300,700.

35. The determining causes of the natural population decline are a falling birth rate coupled with a high mortality rate. Compared with the position at the beginning of 1990, the total birth rate in Ukraine has fallen by 31.4 per cent; in 1998 the rate of decline was 8.3 per cent. The national birth rate is regarded as insufficient because, for some time now, the population has been unable to reproduce itself: the net reproduction rate in 1997-1998 was 0.578, whereas this indicator should be no less than 1. Almost half the number of families with children aged under 18 are families with one child. The number of one-child and childless households is increasing.

36. The birth rate depends to a considerable extent on the correlation between the number of marriages and divorces. There has been a marked and continuous decline in the number of

marriages contracted in Ukraine in recent years (in 1998 there were 6.2 marriages per 1,000 of population, whereas in 1991 this indicator was 9.5); the number of divorces has stabilized, remaining practically unchanged since the mid-1970s (3.6-3.9 divorces per 1,000 of population). There is an increasing trend towards non-formal conjugal unions and family structures in Ukrainian society. The number of children born out of wedlock is rising, as is the number and proportion of single mothers (over 90 per cent of all divorcees are women of child-bearing age). It is abundantly clear that couples cannot afford to have as many children as they want: families with children, and especially large families, are among the least well-protected groups in society, together with lone-parent families (maintained for the most part by women) and families with disabled children. The presence of children in a family significantly reduces its financial independence and the size of the average per capita income - the income of a household with three or more children is three or four times lower than that of a single-child household.

37. A second component of natural population change is the mortality rate. Over the last eight years the general death rate has risen by 10.9 per cent, reaching 14.3 per thousand of population in 1998. Mortality has increased in almost all age groups of the male population without exception, and among women aged 20 and over. The high mortality rate among persons of working age is a matter of particular concern, a noteworthy characteristic being marked sex- and age-specific differentiation: in all sectors of the population aged between 20 and 50, mortality among males is double that of females. In rural areas the mortality rate greatly exceeds the same indicator for urban areas: 18.2 as against 12.5 deaths per 1,000 of population.

38. Depopulation in Ukraine is causing adverse qualitative changes in the country's age structure, in the sense that the population is getting older. Over the past decade the average age has increased by 1.3 years to 38, whereas the proportion of persons aged over 60 has risen 1.4 per cent to 20.1 per cent of the population as a whole. A particularly disadvantageous age structure has developed in rural areas, where persons above working age make up one third of the population. The demographic burden per 1,000 of population of working age represented by persons of non-working age is 1,019 in rural areas and 669 in urban areas, i.e. every person of working age in the countryside must "support" more than one person of non-working age.

39. At the beginning of the 1990s there was a positive balance of migration into and out of Ukraine, and the increase in the total population in 1991-1992 was actually due to net immigration. Net immigration was also recorded in 1993, but the number of arrivals did not exceed the natural decline, and therefore the population decreased in overall terms. The Ukrainian population has been falling since 1994 as a result of net emigration and natural population decline. In 1998 net migration was also negative, with 93,600 people leaving the country.

40. Migration from Ukraine to countries outside the former Soviet Union in the early 1990s had an obvious ethnic dimension. The principal destinations were (and still are) Israel, the United States of America and Germany. The motivation for leaving has recently changed markedly: an analysis of the national composition of those leaving indicates that ethnic considerations are no longer the principal reasons for departure - emigration is now prompted to a large extent by economic instability in the country.

41. The considerable flow of immigrants is mainly composed of ethnic Ukrainians and persons of Ukrainian extraction, and also returning Crimean Tartars and ethnic Germans who were deported in the past. Ukraine is the only country in the post-Soviet area to have met nearly all the return and installation costs incurred by these repatriates. Approximately $300 million of public funds have been set aside for this purpose during the period under review. Despite the difficult economic situation and the general financial crisis, budget appropriations have consistently been made for the needs of this category of citizens. Nevertheless, Ukraine especially requires international assistance to provide financial support for the return and installation of deported Crimean Tartars and other nationalities.

42. Another problem, related to enforced migration, is the inflow of refugees which occurred in Ukraine in the late 1980s. According to expert estimates, Ukraine took in some 150,000 refugees from former Soviet republics during this period. In recent years the number of refugees from Africa, South-East Asia and the Middle East has increased. The Refugees Act has granted this category of the population basic social rights, including the right to medical care, education and employment. Ensuring these rights is, of course, also causing some financial strain in the country's already difficult economic situation.

43. The overall social and demographic situation in Ukraine is therefore characterized by a gradual aging of the population; a declining birth rate and a relative stabilization of the high mortality rate; a deterioration in the national health, including reproductive health; worsening problems confronting families, mothers and children; high net emigration, primarily of persons of working age; and an unfavourable economic climate. Of the various measures designed to curb these negative trends, the most important is the Ukrainian Government's special programme of action to improve the national demographic situation. The main aim of these measures is to tackle the most serious population issues in a systematic way by devising and introducing comprehensive and specially-targeted programmes within the framework of a unified national population strategy.

PART II - INFORMATION RELATING TO ARTICLES 2 TO 7 OF THE CONVENTION

Article 2

44. Ukrainian law prohibits any form of racial discrimination or racial propaganda.

2 (a)

45. The right to equality before the law in all areas of economic, social, political and cultural life is guaranteed under article 24 of the Constitution, which states: "Citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, skin colour, political, religious or other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics." The right to equality before the law and the prohibition of discrimination on ethnic grounds is also enshrined in the National Minorities Act (arts. 1, 9 and 18).

46. The obligation of citizens to respect the culture, language, traditions, customs and rites of national minorities is enshrined in article 2 of the National Minorities Act and article II of the Principles of Ukrainian Cultural Legislation. Under article 56 of the Education Act, teachers and educationalists must "instil in pupils and students an awareness characterized by a spirit of mutual understanding, peace and harmony between peoples and ethnic, national and religious groups".

47. On the instructions of the Ministry of Education, theoretical and practical teams have been set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Education of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, education authorities at oblast level and the Kiev and Sevastopol City State Administrations to deal with issues concerning multicultural education, fostering mutual respect between representatives of different ethnic groups, and averting and settling conflicts arising on national or religious grounds.

2 (b)

48. Article 37 of the Constitution prohibits the activity of political parties and voluntary organizations whose stated aims or activities are calculated to incite inter-ethnic, racial or religious hatred. Similar provisions are contained in article 66 of the Criminal Code, which makes it a criminal offence to incite national strife, demean national honour and dignity, or restrict rights on the basis of a citizen's national affiliation. Article 3 of the Print Media (Press) Act prohibits the use of the print media to incite racial, national or religious strife.

2 (c)

49. Pursuant to initiatives by national minority associations, article 18 of the current National Minorities Act (which states that "any direct or indirect restriction of the rights and freedoms of citizens on the grounds of nationality is prohibited and punishable by law") has been redrafted in a new bill as follows: "Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights and freedoms of citizens on

the grounds of nationality or race, as well as actions calculated to incite inter-ethnic, racial or religious strife, are prohibited and punishable by law." (The new bill is being considered by the Verkhovna Rada.)

50. According to information supplied by the Judaica Institute, a voluntary organization which monitors publications of an anti-Semitic persuasion, approximately 260 such publications appeared in 1998. The Judaica Institute also notes an increase in the number of publications denouncing anti-Semitism. Publications representing various shades of political opinion have condemned cases of anti-Semitism, and the number of publications taking a conceptual approach to the subject (by leading politicians, researchers at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, university professors, etc.) has also increased.

51. The President of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, has condemned ethnic intolerance and urged all Ukrainian citizens, political parties and organizations to create a climate opposed to any such shameful practices in Ukrainian society. The President noted that incitement to inter-ethnic hatred is all the more odious in view of the great efforts that have been made in recent years to preserve, safeguard and develop the national identity of the Polish, Jewish, Hungarian, Romanian and other national minorities living in Ukraine.

2 (e)

52. Ukraine pays particular attention to the development of cooperation between ethnic groups. Representatives of national minorities jointly discuss and take decisions in a consultative body, the Council of Representatives of National Minority Voluntary Associations, which reports to the State Committee on Nationalities and Migration (the central executive body in the field of inter-ethnic relations). There are also consultative councils of national minority representatives working with local government authorities. In Crimea there is an Association of Crimean National Societies and Communities, and a Confederation of National and Cultural Communities of Western Ukraine has been set up.

53. In the last two years representatives of national minority voluntary organizations have held two conferences on the education of national minorities in Ukraine and on social welfare in national communities in Ukraine. These conferences were attended by representatives of approximately 18 national minority voluntary organizations.

54. A biennial nationwide festival, "All of us are your children, Ukraine!", features about 30 amateur national minority ensembles.

55. The cultural and educational needs of people who belong to national minorities are catered for in the same way as the needs of other citizens within the framework of the State's overall education and cultural policy. Furthermore, in order to protect and develop the cultural identity of ethnic minorities, the State is taking additional measures to satisfy their educational and cultural requirements through special programmes.

56. A State programme for the revival and development of national minority education to the year 2000 has been in place since 1994. Thanks to this programme, in addition to 16,032 Ukrainian-language general secondary schools catering for 4,421,265 students, in the 1998-1999

academic year there were 2,561 Russian-language schools with 2,313,901 students; 108 Romanian-language schools with 27,776 students; 18 Moldovan-language schools with 4,509 students; 65 Hungarian-language schools with 21,214 students; 6 Crimean Tatar schools with 4,071 students; and 3 Polish-language schools with 1,109 students.

57. There are also 2,469 mixed general secondary schools, of which 2,394 are Ukrainian-Russian, 28 are Ukrainian-Hungarian, 7 are Ukrainian-Romanian, and 9 are Russian-Romanian. Russian is studied in 90 per cent of general secondary schools. Crimean Tatar is studied by 38,146 pupils, Hungarian by 2,484, Polish by 1,489, Romanian by 1,433, Yiddish by 1,246, Bulgarian by 13,893, Greek by 650, and Gagauz by 788.

58. In addition, pupils may study Crimean Tatar, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Turkish, Yiddish, Bulgarian, Gagauz, Greek, Slovak, Czech or German as an optional language at school.

59. The State organizes and pays for the training of teaching staff at schools which offer tuition in a minority language. In 1999 the Government adopted a framework of measures for the comprehensive development of national minority cultures up to 2001, which provides for the implementation of a range of cultural, educational and publishing projects designed to enhance the cultural opportunities available to national minorities and satisfy the spiritual needs of persons belonging to these minorities.

Article 3

60. Article 66 of the Criminal Code makes it a criminal offence wilfully to incite national, racial or religious hostility and hatred, to demean national honour and dignity, to offend a person's dignity in connection with his or her religious beliefs, or directly or indirectly to restrict rights or confer advantages on the basis of a citizen's race, nationality or attitude to religion.

61. Article 413 of the draft Criminal Code criminalizes genocide, i.e. any act committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group by killing members of the group; causing them serious bodily harm; inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to reduce or prevent births; or forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article 4

62. Article 24 of the Constitution stipulates that citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, skin colour, political, religious or other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics.

63. Equal rights for women and men are ensured (a) by providing men and women with equal opportunities in social, political and cultural life, education, vocational training, employment and remuneration for their work; (b) by special measures to protect women's occupational safety and health; (c) through pension benefits; (d) by creating conditions that

enable women to combine work and motherhood; (e) by legal protection and financial and moral support for mothers and children, including paid leave and other benefits for pregnant women and mothers.

64. The Constitution prohibits the establishment and activity of political parties and voluntary organizations whose stated aims or actions are calculated to destroy the independence of Ukraine; change the constitutional order by violent means; violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State; undermine its security; unlawfully seize State power; preach war, violence or incitement to inter-ethnic, racial or religious hatred; violate human rights and freedoms; or endanger public health. Only the courts have the power to ban the activities of voluntary associations (Constitution, art. 37).

65. Article 66 of the Criminal Code makes it a criminal offence wilfully to incite national, racial or religious hostility and hatred, to demean national honour and dignity, to offend a person's dignity in connection with his or her religious beliefs, or directly or indirectly to restrict rights or confer advantages on the basis of a citizen's race, nationality, or attitude to religion.

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Article 5

5 (a)

67. Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Constitution states that the right to apply to a court for the protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the individual and the citizen is directly guaranteed under the Constitution.

68. Articles 21 and 24 of the Constitution state that everyone is free and equal in their dignity and rights, and that human rights, and freedoms are inalienable and inviolable. Citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law.

69. Article 55 of the Constitution states that the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens are protected by the courts. Everyone is guaranteed the right to challenge through the courts the decisions, actions or omissions of State or local government authorities, officials or employees.

70. Every citizen has the right of recourse to the Human Rights Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada for the protection of his or her rights.

71. Following the exhaustion of all domestic legal remedies, everyone has the right of recourse to the relevant international judicial institutions or the relevant bodies of international organizations of which Ukraine is a member, or in which it participates, for the protection of their rights and freedoms.

72. Everyone has the right to protection of his or her rights and freedoms from violations and unlawful encroachments by any means not prohibited by law.

73. Article 61 of the Constitution states that no one may be prosecuted twice for the one and the same offence.

74. The legal responsibility of the person is individual. Article 56 of the Constitution states that everyone is entitled to be compensated by the State or local government authorities for material or moral damage caused by the unlawful decisions, actions or omissions of State or local government authorities and their officials and employees in the exercise of their functions.

75. Article 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure stipulates that civil justice shall be administered by the courts alone on the principle of the equality of all citizens before the law and the courts, irrespective of their origin, social and property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, place of residence or other circumstances.

76. Article 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure establishes that criminal justice shall be administered on the principle of the equality of citizens before the law and the courts, irrespective of origin, social and property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, place of residence or other circumstances.

77. In accordance with article 1, paragraph 1, of the Compensation Procedure (Injury to Citizens Pursuant to Unlawful Actions of Agencies of Initial Inquiry and Preliminary Investigation, the Procurator's Office and the Courts) Act, the following categories of injury to citizens are liable to compensation: unlawful conviction; unlawful indictment; unlawful arrest and custody; unlawful search, confiscation, seizure of property; dismissal from work or employment, and other procedural steps which restrict citizens' rights during investigative or judicial proceedings. Injury shall be compensated in full, regardless of whether the officials involved work for the agencies of initial inquiry or preliminary investigation, the Procurator's Office or the courts.

78. Article 443 of the Civil Code prescribes liability for injury resulting from the unlawful actions of agencies of inquiry and preliminary investigation, the Procurator's Office and the courts. The injury caused to a citizen by unlawful conviction, unlawful criminal prosecution, unlawful arrest or custody as a preventive measure, or unlawful imposition of an administrative penalty in the form of punitive deduction of earnings, shall be compensated by the State in full regardless of the culpability of the agencies of initial inquiry or preliminary investigation, the Procurator's Office or the courts, in accordance with the procedure established by law.

79. According to information provided by the Supreme Court, no criminal or civil cases involving racial discrimination have come before the courts in the last five years.

5 (b)

80. Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Constitution states that everyone has the right to freedom and security of person.

5 (c)

81. Article 38 of the Constitution states that citizens have the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs, in nationwide and local referendums, and freely to elect or be elected to central and local government bodies.

82. Citizens have equal right of access to public service at national and local level.

83. Article 69 of the Constitution states that the will of the people shall be expressed through elections, referendums and other forms of direct democracy.

84. Article 70 of the Constitution states that the right to vote in elections and referendums is enjoyed by Ukrainian citizens aged at least 18 at the time of the election or referendum. Citizens who have been declared incapable by a court are not entitled to vote. Elections to central and local government bodies are free and shall take place on the basis of universal equal and direct suffrage and by secret ballot. Voters are guaranteed the right to express their will freely (Constitution, art. 71).

85. Article 127 of the Criminal Code makes it a criminal offence to obstruct, by violence, deception, threats, bribery or other means, the right to vote , the right to be elected President of Ukraine or a people's deputy, or to canvass. Penalties for such offences are also set forth in article 153 of the draft Criminal Code.

86. Article 129 of the Criminal Code makes it a criminal offence to obstruct, by violence, deception, threats, bribery or other means, a citizen's right freely to take part in a referendum or to canvass on the day of a referendum. Penalties for such offences are also set forth in article 156 of the draft Criminal Code.

5 (d) (i) and (ii)

87. Article 33 of the Constitution states that everyone lawfully present in Ukraine is guaranteed freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, and the right freely to leave Ukraine, subject to the restrictions established by law.

88. The right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country is safeguarded by the provisions of the following legislative acts:

(a) Act No. 210/97 VR, of 16 April 1997, amending the Ukrainian Citizenship Act, which in article 2, paragraph 2 states that Ukrainian citizenship is held by persons, regardless of race, skin colour, political, religious and other views, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, and linguistic or other characteristics, who at the time of the entry

into force of the Ukrainian Citizenship Act (No. 1636-12), on 13 November 1991, were permanently resident in Ukraine and are not citizens of another country;

(b) The Ukrainian Citizens (Entry-Exit Procedures) Act (No. 3857-XI of 21 January 1994), which in article 1, states that Ukrainian citizens have the right to leave Ukraine, except in the cases specified by this Act, and to enter Ukraine, and that on no grounds may a Ukrainian citizen be barred from entering Ukraine;

(c) The Aliens (Legal Status) Act (No. 3929-XII, of 4 February 1994), which in article 2, paragraph 2, states that aliens are equal before the law irrespective of their origin, social and property status, race or nationality, sex, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, or other circumstances.

None of the above-mentioned laws contains any restrictions with regard to race, skin colour, or national or ethnic origin.

5 (d) (iii)

89. Article 25 of the Constitution states that no Ukrainian citizen may be deprived of his or her citizenship or right to change citizenship.

90. No Ukrainian citizen may be exiled from Ukraine or extradited to another State.

91. Ukraine guarantees the care and protection of its citizens outside its borders.

92. Article 2 of the Ukrainian Citizenship Act states that the following categories of persons are considered Ukrainian citizens:

(a) All citizens of the former USSR who were permanently living in Ukrainian territory when Ukraine's independence was proclaimed on 24 August 1991;

(b) Persons, irrespective of race, skin colour, political, religious and other views, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics, who were permanent residents of Ukraine when the Ukrainian Citizenship Act came into force on 13 November 1991 and are not citizens of another country;

(c) Persons born or permanently resident in Ukraine and their descendants (children, grandchildren), if they were living outside Ukraine on 13 November 1991 and are not citizens of another State, and have submitted an application by 13 December 1999 under the procedure specified in this Act to confirm their Ukrainian citizenship;

(d) Persons who have acquired Ukrainian citizenship under this Act.

5 (d) (iv)

93. In accordance with article 51 of the Constitution, marriage is based on the free consent of both partners. Each spouse has equal rights and obligations in marriage.

5 (d) (v)

94. Article 41 of the Constitution states that everyone has the right to own, use and dispose of his or her property and the results of his or her intellectual and creative work.

95. The right to private property is acquired under the procedure determined by law.

96. In order to satisfy their needs citizens can avail themselves of the benefits of State and communal ownership in accordance with the law.

97. No one may be unlawfully deprived of the right to property. The right to private property is inviolable.

5 (d) (vii)

98. Under article 34 of the Constitution everyone is guaranteed the right to freedom of opinion and speech, and the free expression of his or her views and beliefs.

99. Everyone has the right freely to collect, store, use and disseminate information orally, in writing or by other means of their own choosing.

100. The exercise of these rights may be restricted by law in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public order with the purpose of preventing disturbances or crimes, protecting the health of the population and the reputation or rights of other persons, preventing the disclosure of information received confidentially, and supporting the authority and impartiality of the system of justice.

101. Article 35 of the Constitution provides that everyone has the right to a personal philosophy and religion. This right includes the freedom to profess or not to profess any religion, to perform alone or collectively and without constraint religious rites and ceremonial rituals, and to conduct religious activity.

102. The exercise of this right may be restricted by law only in the interests of protecting public order, the health and morals of the population, and the rights and freedoms of other persons.

5 (d) (xi)

103. In accordance with article 39 of the Constitution citizens have the right to assemble peacefully without arms and to hold meetings, rallies and demonstrations, upon notifying in advance the bodies of the executive power or bodies of local government.

104. Restrictions on the exercise of this right may be established by a court in accordance with the law and only in the interests of national security and public order, with the purpose of preventing disturbances or crimes and protecting the health of the population and the rights and freedoms of other persons.

5 (e) (i)

105. Article 43 of the Constitution provides that everyone has the right to work, including the possibility to earn one's living by labour that he or she freely chooses or to which he or she freely agrees.

106. The State creates conditions for citizens fully to realize their right to work, guarantees equal opportunities in the choice of an occupation and type of labour activity, and implements programmes of vocational education, training and retraining of persons according to the needs of society. The use of forced labour is prohibited. Military or alternative (non-military) service, and also work or service carried out by a person in accordance with an order or other court decision, or in accordance with the laws on martial law or a state of emergency, are not considered to be forced labour.

107. Everyone has the right to proper, safe and healthy working conditions, and to remuneration which is no less than the minimum wage as determined by law.

108. The employment of women and minors for work that is hazardous to their health is prohibited.

109. Citizens are guaranteed protection from unlawful dismissal. The right to timely payment for labour is protected by law.

110. In the area of social policy, the strategy of the State is defined in Presidential Decree No. 1166/1997, dated 18 October 1997, on the main objectives of social policy for the period 1997-2000. The Decree aims to establish specific mechanisms to implement the principles of a socially oriented economy and enhance the effectiveness of a social policy for the sound management of available material and financial resources. A primary aim of social policy is to ensure full and productive employment, improve the quality and competitiveness of the labour force and alleviate the social consequences of unemployment.

111. State employment policy takes account of international standards. In line with the provisions of the Employment Act, it is based on the principle of the equal rights and opportunities of all citizens, regardless of their origin, social and property status, race, nationality, age, political views or attitude to religion, freely to choose work according to their capabilities and vocational training, having regard for their personal interests and the needs of society.

112. The main objectives of State employment policy are to carry out a range of inter-related measures in the investment, technical, financial and social spheres, to improve the forms and methods of vocational training and retraining, to enhance the mobility of the labour force and to establish a civilized labour market and reliable social protection against unemployment.

113. In order to implement this policy and ensure that citizens enjoy social protection against unemployment, as guaranteed by the Constitution, a State employment service has been

established and in operation since 1991. All persons of working age are guaranteed assistance from the State employment service in relation to their situation in the labour market and their capabilities, skills and education.

114. The number of persons who make use of this agency's services is growing every year.

115. In order to create the socio-economic and organizational conditions to prevent a rise in unemployment, regulate the labour market and provide a social safety net for the unemployed, the Ukrainian Government draws up and approves appropriate programmes. National economic and social development programmes are adopted annually.

116. Work has begun on a State programme to develop Ukraine's labour resources, which will outline a series of measures to enhance the output of labour, the quality of work, and jobs etc. The coordination of employment initiatives with other economic and social policy objectives is provided for in the employment programme. Based on the main principles of economic and social policy defined by the Supreme Council and the Cabinet of Ministers action plan, an employment programme for the period 1997-2000 has been adopted to meet the medium-term objectives of developing the labour market and implementing State employment policy in Ukraine. It makes provision for Government policy priorities in the labour market and active State regulation to ensure an optimum level of employment and a balance in the supply of and demand for labour. Local authorities ensure the effectiveness of State employment measures by approving appropriate regional employment programmes which take account of the specific features of each area when tackling employment-related issues.

117. Article 9 of the Remuneration for Work Act stipulates that, in determining the level of the minimum wage, account must be taken of the monetary value of the minimum consumer budget, the overall level of average earnings, labour productivity, the level of employment and other economic factors. The minimum wage is set at a level no less than the poverty threshold expressed in money terms.

118. However, owing to the difficult economic situation in the country, the minimum wage does not as yet correspond to this level. The Government is taking steps to align these indicators as the economy stabilizes and develops. During the last three years the minimum wage has increased almost five-fold.

5 (e) (ii)

119. The third paragraph of article 36 of the Constitution states that citizens have the right to take part in trade unions in order to protect their labour and socio-economic rights and interests. Trade unions are social organizations that unite citizens by common interests in respect of their occupational activities.

120. The observance of trade union rights in Ukraine is guaranteed by the Constitution, the Citizens' Associations Act, the Collective Contracts and Agreements Act, the Collective Labour Disputes and Conflicts (Settlement Procedure) Act and the Labour Code of Ukraine.

121. In addition, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Trade Unions (Rights and Guarantees) Act in June 1999, which is now awaiting signature by the President.

122. The right to strike is an important guarantee of the protection of citizens' collective, economic and social rights and interests. Article 44 of the Constitution states that all working people have the right to strike to protect their economic and social interests. The procedure for exercising the right to strike is set forth in the Collective Labour Disputes and Conflicts (Settlement Procedure) Act, adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on 3 March 1998.

123. No one may be compelled to participate or be prevented from participating in a strike. Strikes may be prohibited only by law.

124. The Collective Labour Disputes and Conflicts (Settlement Procedure) Act states that a strike is a method of last resort for the settlement of labour disputes and conflicts (when all other possibilities have been exhausted) following the refusal by an employer or his authorized agent or representative to meet the demands of employees or their authorized agent, trade union, trade union association or authorized agent thereof.

125. Restrictions on strike action are provided for in the Collective Labour Disputes and Conflicts (Settlement Procedure) Act.

126. There are no statutory rules in Ukraine restricting the rights of trade unions to operate freely.

127. Articles 22 to 24 of the State of Emergency Act adopted by the Supreme Council on 26 June 1999 stipulate that some measures restricting the rights and freedoms of citizens, social organizations and entrepreneurs may be applied during a state of emergency. These include the prohibition of strikes and suspension, following appropriate warning, of the activities of political parties, social organizations, mass movements and voluntary associations of citizens, if these activities impede the normalization of the situation.

128. Article 31 of the Citizens' Associations Act states that in order to stop illegal activity by an association of citizens, upon an application from a certifying body or procurator, a court may temporarily prohibit certain kinds of activity or the operation of the association for a period of up to three months.

129. Article 8 of the Citizens' Associations Act states that interference by government bodies and officials in the activities of citizens' associations is not permitted, except in circumstances defined by law. Trade union membership is voluntary. Workers are admitted to a trade union on an individual basis upon request at a branch meeting, or otherwise at a meeting of the shop-floor or some other local organizational unit. Any worker who accepts the rules of the trade union, pays the membership dues and takes part in the work of the local trade union organization can be a union member.

130. Trade unions operate in accordance with rules which they themselves adopt. Trade unions are formed to represent, realize and protect the labour, socio-economic and other rights, freedoms and interests of their members.

131. There are no special legal provisions regarding the formation of trade unions by particular categories of workers. Unions may be formed without prior permission by the free choice of their members. All trade unions have equal rights.

132. Ukrainian law and trade union rules place no restrictions on workers' rights to join and form trade unions.

133. The Trade Unions (Rights and Guarantees) Act adopted by the Verkhovna Rada states that particular aspects of the implementation of this law in the Ukrainian Armed Forces (in respect of military personnel), internal affairs agencies and the National Security Service shall be specified by relevant statutes.

134. Article 18 of the Militia Act stipulates that militia officers have the right to form trade unions.

135. Under article 5 of the Military Personnel and Family Members (Social and Legal Protection) Act, military personnel have the right to form their own social associations.

136. There is currently a trade union for attested employees of the internal affairs agencies, and there are two trade unions for military personnel.

137. Since the submission of the previous report, the Verkhovna Rada has adopted the Collective Labour Disputes and Conflicts (Settlement Procedure) Act and the Trade Unions (Rights and Guarantees) Act, both of which are awaiting the President's signature. Pursuant to a Presidential Decree of 17 November 1998, a National Mediation and Conciliation Service has been established, together with five regional departments.

138. In its concluding observations, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern that the formation of trade unions was prohibited in a range of sectors and types of wage labour, including civil aviation and communications. However, no such prohibition is envisaged under Ukrainian law. Several long-established trade unions are active in these sectors: unions for aviation workers, civil aviation flight personnel and air traffic controllers, and a union for communications workers.

5 (e) (iv)

139. Article 49 of the Constitution states that everyone has the right to health protection, medical care and medical insurance. Health protection is ensured through State funding of the relevant socio-economic, medical and sanitary, health improvement and prophylactic programmes.

140. The State creates conditions for effective medical services accessible to all citizens. State and communal health protection institutions provide medical care free of charge; the existing network of such institutions may not be reduced. The State promotes the development of medical institutions of all forms of ownership.

141. Ukraine has a programme of benefits to cover temporary invalidity (sickness), pregnancy and childbirth, maternity, funeral expenses, treatment at a sanatorium or resort and restorative holidays, all of which are payable from the National Insurance Fund.

142. The procedure for payment and establishment of benefits in connection with temporary invalidity, pregnancy and childbirth, maternity, funeral expenses, treatment at a sanatorium or resort and restorative holidays is governed by existing laws and regulations.

143. Temporary invalidity benefits payable in the event of sickness are awarded in accordance with the Regulations on the Procedure for Payment of National Social Insurance Benefits, ratified by Decision No. 13-6 of the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (12 November 1984) with relevant amendments and additions, i.e. in accordance with the legislation of the former Soviet Union.

144. The award and payment of benefits in connection with pregnancy and childbirth, maternity, childcare for under three-year-olds, and temporary inability to work on the grounds of caring for a sick child under the age of 14 are provided for in the State Family and Child Benefits Act of 21 November 1992 and the Regulations pursuant to this Act.

145. A funeral allowance is payable in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers and the procedure for award of this allowance as ratified by a number of ministries and departments.

146. The Chernobyl Accident (Status and Social Protection of Affected Persons) Act, the Military Personnel and Family Members (Social and Legal Protection) Act, the War Veterans (Social Welfare Guarantees) Act, and the Social Welfare Basic Provisions (Labour Veterans and Other Elderly Citizens) Act contain regulations on the award of temporary invalidity assistance to certain categories of citizens.

147. Benefits connected with temporary invalidity, pregnancy and childbirth, maternity, and funeral expenses are payable at the beneficiary's place of work (or place of study in the case of students).

148. Temporary invalidity benefit payable in the event of sickness varies according to total length of service. It is assessed at the following rates:

- 100 per cent of the average wage (income) for workers with eight or more years' service;
- 80 per cent of the average wage (income) for workers with between five and eight years' service;
- 60 per cent of the average wage (income) for workers with less than five years' service.

Temporary invalidity benefit is assessed at a rate of 100 per cent regardless of length of service for the following categories:

- Persons unable to work because of industrial injury or occupational illness;
- Workers with three or more dependent children aged under 16 (under 18 for children in full-time education);
- War veterans and associated categories;
- Category 1-4 workers affected by the Chernobyl accident;
- A parent or guardian who is caring for a child under 14 and was affected by the Chernobyl accident (including treatment at a sanatorium or resort);
- Wives (husbands) of military personnel, except personnel on fixed-term military service;
- Workers formerly categorized as orphans or children lacking parental care.

149. The allowance paid to people who are temporarily unemployable because they are caring for a sick child under the age of 14 is assessed at the following rates:

- 100 per cent of the average wage (income) for persons who have worked for eight years or more, workers formerly categorized as orphans or children lacking parental care; and persons under the age of 21 with a total of up to five years' work experience;
- 80 per cent of the average wage (income) for workers with a total of between five and eight years' service;
- Sixty per cent of the average wage (income) for workers with a total of up to five years' service.

150. In calculating temporary invalidity benefit, with the exception of cases involving industrial injury, occupational disease, and category 1 and 2 workers affected by the Chernobyl accident, the actual wage used as a basis for the calculation does not exceed an amount equal to double base pay (salary).

151. A childcare allowance for working parents is payable for a period not exceeding 14 days at a time.

152. Temporary invalidity benefits account for approximately one half of all outlays of the National Insurance Fund's budget.

153. Pregnancy and childbirth benefit is assessed at a rate of 100 per cent for a period of 126 calendar days (in the event of complications during birth, or the birth of two or more children, this period is extended to 140 calendar days). Category 1-4 working women affected

by the Chernobyl accident may draw this benefit for 180 calendar days. Upon expiry of this period, one parent may take childcare leave (at a fixed rate of benefit) until the child reaches its third birthday.

154. A family is entitled to a lump-sum benefit equal to four times the minimum wage upon the birth of a child. Mothers who registered with a medical institution during the early stages of pregnancy (up to 12 weeks) and regularly sought and followed medical advice may draw a supplementary benefit equal to double the minimum wage on giving birth.

155. In the event of the birth of two or more children, a lump-sum benefit is paid to a family on a per-child basis. This benefit is payable if the beneficiaries submit a relevant application within six months of the child's birth. In certain cases this benefit is also payable to adoptive parents or a child's guardian.

156. The National Insurance Fund also pays a fixed-sum funeral grant on the death of the following categories of person:

- A citizen employed at an enterprise, institution or organization (except for working pensioners);

- A citizen who lost his or her job as a result of the closure, reorganization or conversion of an enterprise, institution or organization, and was entitled to an average wage for the period of job-placement, but for no longer than three months;

- A person who was not in employment but was making contributions to the National Insurance Fund;

- A postgraduate student, a doctoral student, a clinical registrar, a student on an intramural course at a higher educational establishment, or a student at a vocational college;

- A dependant of a person in one of the above-listed categories.

157. The National Insurance Fund also pays allowances for treatment at sanatoria and resorts and defrays the cost of holidays for workers and members of their families. It pays for the upkeep of preventive-medical sanatoria and sponsors other restorative and rehabilitation measures.

158. In practice, most travel passes for treatment or recreation is only partially subsidized, since the beneficiary meets 10 per cent of the cost. Fully-subsidized travel passes account for no more than 1 per cent of the total number issued. Free travel passes are made available to persons who have suffered an acute myocardial infarction; pregnant women; mothers and children; adolescents; working labour and war veterans; decorated persons; and young people referred to health-building camps for children and students.

159. Benefits for working citizens are paid out of compulsory social insurance contributions which are transferred into a special account of the National Insurance Fund by enterprises, institutions and organizations irrespective of their form of ownership or the nature of their

business. Insurance contributions are calculated on the basis of the wage fund (currently at 4 per cent) and other taxable payments. The amount payable in compulsory social insurance contributions is established by the Supreme Council.

160. This form of insurance therefore covers all wage earners and self-employed persons (entrepreneurs, legal practitioners, notaries, and persons engaged in creative or other income-generating activity) and members of their families.

161. A bill on compulsory State social insurance for temporary inability to work, for costs related to childbirth and for funeral expenses has now been drawn up. The bill reflects the provisions of article 46 of the Constitution and legislation of Ukraine on general and compulsory State social insurance. It was based on the requirements of existing Ukrainian legislation and conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization concerning this matter. The purpose of the bill is to:

- Create a single legislative framework applicable to compulsory State social insurance for temporary incapability to work, for costs related to childbirth and for funeral expenses;

- Ensure equal conditions for provision of the material support and social services envisaged by this kind of insurance regardless of the form of remuneration of labour or form of ownership or nature of the business concerned;

- Define the range of persons to be covered by social insurance, excepting citizens who receive benefit under this kind of insurance but who do not pay and for whom no one pays insurance contributions. These are military personnel, students and some categories of non-working citizens, for whom the preservation of social guarantees will be governed by other laws;

- Administer social insurance funds on the basis of the common interests of insured persons, employers and the State;

- Redistribute responsibility for the creation of funds between the State, employers and insured persons.

162. This kind of insurance provides for guaranteed disbursements from the National Insurance Fund (benefits for temporary inability to work, pregnancy, maternity and the birth of a child, funeral expenses, and sanatorium and health-resort treatment for workers and members of their families). Added to this insurance there will be a benefit for care of a child up to three years of age, payment of which is currently made from the Pension Fund.

163. The institution of the legal, financial and organizational machinery for social insurance envisaged by this bill will certainly have a positive effect by improving the social protection of citizens within the system and help reduce to a minimum the number of regulatory instruments now dealing with such insurance.

164. A number of laws have been enacted concerning the pension entitlements of war veterans. These laws affect approximately 15 million citizens, including 2.3 million disabled persons (various categories), some 12 million war and labour veterans, and over 600,000 victims of war and repression.

165. The legislation has increased the number of categories of citizens entitled to various concessions, of which there are now 27 different kinds.

166. One form of social protection for pensioners and disabled people is the provision of social amenities such as residential homes and local centres.

167. The network of residential homes fully meets the requirements of the Ukrainian population in terms of available places. In fact, there are currently more than 5,000 spare places in facilities of this nature.

168. Despite the limited funds available in local budgets for the upkeep of residential homes, during the first quarter of this year, the Ministry of Social Welfare and local social security offices have been able to maintain the network of residential homes and provide proper social and medical amenities for the elderly and disabled people who live in them.

169. There are currently 278 residential homes with 53,500 places, where over 47,000 elderly and disabled people are living on full State support.

170. The social welfare system includes 64 local centres and 117 separate welfare offices catering for 570,000 elderly and disabled people living alone.

5 (e) (v)

171. Under article 53 of the Constitution everyone has the right to education. Complete general secondary education is compulsory.

172. The State ensures accessible and free pre-school, complete general secondary, vocational and higher education in State and communal educational establishments; the development of pre-school, complete general secondary, extra-curricular, vocational, higher and postgraduate education, various forms of instruction; and the provision of State scholarships and privileges to pupils and students.

173. Citizens have the right to obtain free higher education in State and communal educational establishments on a competitive basis.

174. Citizens who belong to national minorities are guaranteed, in accordance with the law, the right to receive instruction in their native language or to study their native language in State and communal educational establishments and through national cultural societies.

5 (e) (vi)

175. Article 54 of the Constitution provides that citizens are guaranteed the freedom of literary, artistic, scientific and technical creativity, and protection of intellectual property, their copyrights, and moral and material interests that arise with regard to various types of intellectual activity.

176. Every citizen has the right to the results of his or her intellectual or creative activity; no one may use or distribute them without his or her consent, with the exceptions established by law.

177. The State promotes the development of science and the establishment of scientific relations of Ukraine with the world community. Cultural heritage is protected by law.

178. The State ensures the preservation of historical monuments and other objects of cultural value.

5 (f)

179. The Constitution guarantees the right freely to collect, store, use and disseminate information by any means (art. 34). With a view to ensuring the rights of national minorities to obtain and disseminate information in their own language, to intensify the processes of democratization, inter-ethnic cooperation and tolerance in society, the State promotes the development of and provides material support for the mass media of the national minorities, allocates air time on State television and radio stations and publishes literature in the languages of the national minorities.

180. In accordance with the existing legislation the national minorities have the right to establish their own mass media and obtain licences for their operation. The right to use the languages of national minorities in the mass media - radio, television and the press - is enshrined in the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

181. The demand for information from the national minorities is currently met by more than 1,300 Russian-language periodicals and about 95 publications in languages of other national minorities (32 of them in the all-Ukrainian sphere of dissemination).

182. These include: Hadashot (News), the newspaper of the Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities, published in Kiev; the Jewish news review Ben Siah (Interlocutor), published in Kharkov; the Jewish national newspaper Revival-91, published in Kiev; Chernovtsy Notes, the newspaper of the Jewish Society of Bukovina; the Romanian-language magazines Arcaşul, Plai Romanesc, and others; the Polish newspaper Gazeta Lwowska; the Tatar newspapers Salam and Minaret; and the German Deutschekanal. The parliamentary gazette Voice of Ukraine has six supplements for ethnic communities, such as Roden Krai in Bulgarian, Dziennik Kijówcki in Polish, Jewish News in Yiddish, Aragats in Armenian, Concordie in Romanian, and Voice of Crimea for the Crimean Tartar community.

183. The proportion of Russian used in the information media of Ukraine is quite high - 25 per cent of the total number of print media being available in Russian and the same amount in two languages, i.e. Ukrainian and Russian.

184. A festival of television and radio programmes for the national minorities entitled "Ukraine - native land" is held every year.

185. For the past five years a State television channel has aired the "Yahad" ("Together") programme, and programmes in Yiddish are also broadcast by regional television and radio companies in Chernovtsy, Lvov, Donetsk, Sevastopol and some other cities.

186. Special editorial boards have been set up on the basis of State television and radio companies in some regions of Ukraine - the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Zakarpatye, and Donetsk, Odessa, Chernovtsy and Zhitomir oblasts. These produce programmes in the languages of the national minorities as follows:

- Crimea - in Bulgarian, German, Armenian, Greek, Crimean Tartar and Russian (television) and in German, Armenian and Crimean Tartar (radio);

- Zakarpatye - in Hungarian, Slovak and Romanian (radio);

- Odessa oblast - in Romanian, Bulgarian, Gagauz and Moldavian (television and radio);

- Chernovsty oblast - in Romanian and Yiddish (television and radio);

- Zhitomir oblast - in Polish (television and radio).

Article 6

187. Article 32 of the Constitution states that no one may be subject to interference in his or her personal or family life, except in cases envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine.

188. The collection, storage, use and dissemination of confidential information about a person without his or her consent shall not be permitted, except in cases determined by law and only in the interests of national security, economic welfare and human rights.

189. Every citizen has the right to examine information about himself or herself that is not a State secret or other secret protected by law in the bodies of State power or local government, institutions and organizations. Everyone is guaranteed judicial protection of the right to rectify incorrect information about himself or herself and members of his or her family, and the right to demand that any type of information be expunged, as well as the right to compensation.

190. Various mechanisms for the protection of human and citizens' rights and freedoms have been established by law and operate in Ukraine.

191. Civil-law machinery exists in civil law for complaints to be made to a court against decisions, actions or inaction of State organs, legal persons or officials in the administrative sphere in cases where a citizen considers that his or her rights or freedoms have been or are being violated (chap. 31-A of the Code of Civil Procedure).

192. Criminal responsibility, as provided for by article 66 of the Criminal Code, is applicable to protect against socially dangerous manifestations of racial discrimination. In particular, such responsibility is provided for incitement to national or racial hatred or enmity, the demeaning of national honour and dignity, and the direct or indirect restriction of rights or establishment of privileges for citizens depending on their racial or national background.

193. There is no separate accounting of criminal proceedings brought for such offences in the statistical reporting of the procuratorial bodies.

194. No offences under article 66 of the Criminal Code were recorded in the statistical data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for 1998. There are no data as yet for the current period, as reporting is by calendar year.

195. The Office of the Procurator-General also has no data concerning any restrictions of rights or granting of privileges for citizens according to their racial or national background.

196. However, there are instances of the publication and dissemination in print of materials aimed at the destabilization of public life and the incitement of national discord.

197. The founders and editors of some press publications, abusing the freedom of action of the mass media and the wide opportunities for use of information, have contravened the Information Act and the Printed Media (Press) Act.

198. Such instances occurred particularly between 1995 and 1996 in the activities of the newspapers "Neskorena natsiya" and "Za vilnu Ukrainu", the magazine "Nationalist" and some others. With regard to all these cases of revealed breaches the procurator's office took steps in response, in particular making representations for the breaches of the law to cease and not be allowed to occur in the future.

Article 7

199. The national legislation of Ukraine establishes all kinds of legal responsibility for incitement to racial, national or religious hatred. In general there are no cases of this kind in the mass media, apart from individual comments of an unethical nature which cannot be described as incitement to national hatred.

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Fifty-sixth session
Geneva, 6-24 March 2000

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The fifty-sixth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination will be held at the United Nations Office in Geneva from 6 to 24 March 2000. The first meeting of the session will be convened at 10 a.m. on Monday, 6 March. The last meeting will be convened at 3 p.m. on Friday, 24 March.

2. This document contains the provisional agenda for the session prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure, together with annotations relating thereto.

3. The attention of States parties is drawn, in particular, to the tentative timetable for consideration of reports and further information submitted by States parties and for consideration of States parties whose reports are seriously overdue pursuant to the review procedure.

4. In accordance with rule 64 of the rules of procedure, the representatives of the States parties are invited to be present at the meetings of the Committee when their reports are examined.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Solemn declaration by the newly elected members of the Committee under rule 14 of the rules of procedure.

2. Approval by the Committee of the expert appointed by a State party to fill a casual vacancy

3. Election of officers.

4. Adoption of the agenda.

5. Organizational and other matters.

6. Prevention of racial discrimination, including early warning measures and urgent action procedures.

7. Consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention.

8. Submission of reports by States parties under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

9. Action by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session:

(a) Annual report submitted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention;

(b) Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights;

10. Consideration of communications under article 14 of the Convention.

11. Consideration of copies of petitions, copies of reports and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other territories in which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, in conformity with article 15 of the Convention.

12. Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Solemn declaration by the newly elected members of the Committee under rule 14 of the rules of procedure

In accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure, the nine members of the Committee elected or re-elected at the Eighteenth Meeting of the States parties to the Convention, held on 18 January 2000, will make the following solemn declaration:

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duties and exercise my powers as a member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination honourably, faithfully, impartially and conscientiously."

2. Approval by the Committee of the expert appointed by a State party to fill a casual vacancy

In accordance with rule 13, paragraph 1 of its rules of procedure, the representative of the Secretary-General will submit to the Committee, for approval by secret ballot, the name of the expert appointed by Germany to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Mr. R. Wolfrum (Germany) from the Committee.

3. Election of officers

In accordance with article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention and rules 15 and 16 of the rules of procedure, the Committee shall elect from among its members a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. The officers of the Committee shall be elected for a term of two years.

Under rule 58 of the rules of procedure, elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless the Committee decides otherwise in the case of an election to fill a place for which there is only one candidate.

4. Adoption of the agenda

Under rule 8 of the rules of procedure, the first item on the provisional agenda of any session shall be the adoption of the agenda. In accordance with rule 9, the Committee may revise the agenda during a session and may, as appropriate, add, defer or delete items.

5. Organizational and other matters

Under this item, the Committee will consider its programme of work for the fifty-sixth session. It will also undertake a general debate on issues of interest to the Committee.

6. Prevention of racial discrimination, including early warning measures and urgent action procedures

The Committee decided at its forty-fifth session to establish this as one of its regular and principal agenda items. Within the framework of its efforts to prevent racial discrimination, the Committee may decide to take early warning measures aimed at preventing existing problems from escalating into conflicts; or it may decide to initiate urgent action procedures aimed at responding to problems requiring immediate attention to prevent or limit the scale or number of serious violations of the Convention. The Committee may also take action or further action regarding States parties already considered under this item.

The Committee may, at its discretion, schedule the consideration of the situation in some States parties at short notice.

7. Consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention

At its fifty-sixth session, the Committee will consider periodic reports received from the following States parties: Australia, Bahrain, Denmark, Estonia, France, Ghana, Lesotho, Malta, Nepal, Rwanda, Spain, Tonga and Zimbabwe.

Pursuant to a decision taken at its fifty-fifth session, the Committee has scheduled, at its fifty-sixth session, a review of the implementation of the Convention in the following States parties that have previously submitted reports but from which periodic reports are seriously overdue: Bangladesh, Greece, Qatar and Viet Nam. In addition, the Committee has scheduled a review of the implementation in one State party, Slovenia, whose initial report is seriously overdue.

In pursuance of established practice and in conformity with rule 64 of the rules of procedure, the Secretary-General has informed the States parties concerned of the tentative dates on which their respective reports are scheduled for consideration by the Committee. The scheduling of the Committee's consideration of reports submitted and review of the implementation of the Convention in the States parties whose reports are excessively overdue is set forth in the timetable below.

8. Submission of reports by States parties under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention

At its fifty-sixth session, the Committee will have before it a note by the Secretary-General concerning the status of submission of reports by States parties in accordance with article 9 of the Convention (CERD/C/386). Part A of that document indicates reports received from States parties and pending consideration by the Committee. Part B of the document contains information relating to overdue reports.

9. Action by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session

Following a request made by the Committee at its seventh session in 1973, this item is included yearly on the Committee's provisional agenda.

(a) Annual report submitted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention

Pursuant to article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the annual report of the Committee, covering its activities during the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, was submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session. The Committee will have before it the report and relevant summary records of the Third Committee, as well as relevant General Assembly resolutions.

(b) Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights

The Committee will have before it the advance version of the report on the eleventh meeting of the chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies.

10. Consideration of communications under article 14 of the Convention

In accordance with the provisions of chapter XVIII of its rules of procedure, the Committee will consider under this item communications which are or appear to be submitted to it under article 14 of the Convention.

In accordance with rule 88 of the rules of procedure, the meetings of the Committee during which communications under article 14 of the Convention are examined shall be closed.

11. Consideration of copies of petitions, copies of reports and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other territories in which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, in conformity with article 15 of the Convention

Under this item, the Committee will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (CERD/C/387) concerning article 15 of the Convention and listing, as appropriate, copies of petitions, reports and working papers relating to the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

12. Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

At its 695th meeting (thirtieth session) in August 1984, the Committee decided to keep this item on its agenda and requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the relevant activities which would be undertaken in accordance with the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, and subsequently the Programme of Action for the Third Decade.

The Committee discussed the World Conference at its 1302nd and 1303rd meetings (fifty-third session) in August 1998 and continued its discussion at its 1330th meeting (fifty-fourth session) in March 1999 and at its 1335th, 1368th and 1369th meetings (fifty-fifth session) in August 1999.

Tentative timetable for consideration of reports, comments and further information submitted by States parties and for consideration of States parties whose reports are seriously overdue pursuant to the review procedure

The following timetable has been drawn up by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman, taking into account the relevant decisions taken by the Committee at its fifty-fifth session.

Monday, 6 March 2000 (1373rd meeting)

France 1/ Twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth periodic reports, due in 1994, 1996 and 1998, submitted in one document (CERD/C/337/Add.5)

Tuesday, 7 March 2000 (1374th and 1375th meetings)

France (continued)

Viet Nam 2/

Zimbabwe 1/ Second, third and fourth periodic reports, due in 1994, 1996 and 1998, submitted in one document (CERD/C/329/Add.1)

Wednesday, 8 March 2000 (1376th and 1377th meetings)

Zimbabwe (continued)

Tonga 1/ Fourteenth periodic report, due in 1999 (CERD/C/362/Add.3)

Denmark 1/ Fourteenth periodic report, due in 1999 (CERD/C/362/Add.1)

Thursday, 9 March 2000 (1378th and 1379th meetings)

Denmark (continued)

Bangladesh 2/

Malta 1/ Thirteenth and fourteenth periodic reports, due in 1996 and 1998, submitted in one document (CERD/C/337/Add.3)

Friday, 10 March 2000 (1380th and 1381st meetings)

Malta (continued)

Nepal 1/ Fourteenth periodic report, due in 1999 (CERD/C/362/Add.3)

Bahrain 1/ Initial, second, third, fourth and fifth periodic reports, due in 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997 and 1999, submitted in one document (CERD/C/353/Add.1)

Monday, 13 March 2000 (1382nd and 1383rd meetings)

Nepal (continued)

Bahrain (continued)

Spain 1/ Fourteenth and fifteenth periodic reports, due in 1996 and 1998, submitted in one document (CERD/C/338/Add.6)

Tuesday, 14 March 2000 (1384th and 1385th meetings)

Spain (continued)

Rwanda 1/ Eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth periodic reports, due in 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996 and 1998, submitted in one document (CERD/C/335/Add.1)

Wednesday, 15 March 2000 (1386th and 1387th meetings)

Rwanda (continued)

Greece 2/

Estonia 1/ Initial, second, third and fourth periodic reports, due in 1992, 1994, 1996 and 1998, submitted in one document (CERD/C/329/Add.2)

Friday, 17 March 2000 (1388th and 1389th meetings)

Estonia (continued)

Slovenia 2/

Lesotho 1/ Seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth periodic reports, due in 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996 and 1998, submitted in one document (CERD/C/337/Add.1)

Monday, 20 March 2000 (1390th and 1391st meetings)

Lesotho (continued)

Qatar 2/

Australia 1/ Tenth, eleventh and twelfth periodic reports, due in 1994, 1996 and 1998, submitted in one document (CERD/C/335/Add.2)

Tuesday, 21 March 2000 (1392nd and 1393rd meetings)

Australia (continued)

Ghana 1/ Twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth periodic reports, due in 1992, 1994, 1996 and 1998, submitted in one document (CERD/C/338/Add.5)

Wednesday, 22 March 2000 (1394th and 1395th meetings)

Ghana (continued)

Notes

1/ Periodic report.

2/ Review procedure (for States parties whose reports are seriously overdue).

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Fifty-sixth session
Geneva, 6-24 March 2000
Item 8 of the provisional agenda

SUBMISSION OF REPORTS BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 9, PARAGRAPH 1, OF THE CONVENTION

Note by the Secretary-General

The present note contains information on the overall situation with regard to the submission of reports by States parties in accordance with article 9 of the Convention. Section A lists, in alphabetical order of State party, the reports received by the Secretary-General and reflects the status of reports submitted as at 30 January 2000. Section B lists the reports due in the order of the years in which they fell due from States parties up to the closing date of the present session of the Committee (24 March 2000).

Status of submission of reports by States parties under article 9 of the Convention

A. Reports received and pending consideration by the Committee

Argentina	Fifteenth report, due in 1998 (CERD/C/338/Add.9)
Australia	Tenth, eleventh and twelfth reports, due in 1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/335/Add.2)
Bahrain	Initial, second, third, fourth and fifth reports, due in 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997 and 1999 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/353/Add.1)

Czech Republic	Third and fourth reports, due in 1998 and 2000 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/372/Add.1)
Denmark	Fourteenth report due in 1999 (CERD/C/362/Add.1)
Estonia	Initial, second, third and fourth reports, due in 1992, 1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/329/Add.2)
Finland	Fifteenth report due in 1999 (CERD/C/363/Add.2)
France	Twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth reports, due in 1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/337/Add.5)
Ghana	Twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth reports, due in 1992,1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/338/Add.5)
Holy See	Thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth reports due in 1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/338/Add.11)
Iceland	Fifteenth report due in 1998 (CERD/C/338/Add.10)
Japan	Initial and second reports due in 1997 and 1999 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/350/Add.2)
Lesotho	Seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth reports, due in 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/337/Add.1)
Malta	Thirteenth and fourteenth reports, due in 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/337/Add.3)
Mauritius	Thirteenth and fourteenth reports, due in 1997 and 1999 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/362/Add.2)
Nepal	Fourteenth report due in 1998 (CERD/C/334/Add.3)
Netherlands	Thirteenth and fourteenth reports, due in 1997 and 1999 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/362/Add.4)

Norway	Fifteenth report due in 1999 (CERD/C/363/Add.3)
Rwanda	Eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth reports, due in 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/335/Add.1)
Slovakia	Initial, second and third reports of Slovakia, due in 1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/328/Add.1)
Spain	Fourteenth and fifteenth periodic reports, due in 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/338/Add.6)
Sweden	Thirteenth and fourteenth reports of Sweden, due in 1997 and 1999, respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/362/Add.5)
Tonga	Fourteenth report due in 1999 (CERD/C/362/Add.3)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Fifteenth report due in 1998 (CERD/C/338/Add.12)
Zimbabwe	Second, third and fourth reports, due in 1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/329/Add.1)

B. Reports due

1. States parties from which two or more reports are due

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Sierra Leone	Fourth report	4 January 1976	28
	Fifth report	4 January 1978	24
	Sixth report	4 January 1980	22
	Seventh report	4 January 1982	18
	Eighth report	4 January 1984	14
	Ninth report	4 January 1986	10
	Tenth report	4 January 1988	7
	Eleventh report	4 January 1990	7
	Twelfth report	4 January 1992	6
	Thirteenth report	4 January 1994	5
	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	4
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
	Supplementary	31 March 1975	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Liberia	Initial report	5 December 1977	25
	Second report	5 December 1979	21
	Third report	5 December 1981	17
	Fourth report	5 December 1983	14
	Fifth report	5 December 1985	10
	Sixth report	5 December 1987	7
	Seventh report	5 December 1989	7
	Eighth report	5 December 1991	6
	Ninth report	5 December 1993	5
	Tenth report	5 December 1995	4
	Eleventh report	5 December 1997	2
	Twelfth report	5 December 1999	1
Guyana	Initial report	17 March 1978	25
	Second report	17 March 1980	21
	Third report	17 March 1982	17
	Fourth report	17 March 1984	14
	Fifth report	17 March 1986	10
	Sixth report	17 March 1988	7
	Seventh report	17 March 1990	7
	Eighth report	17 March 1992	6
	Ninth report	17 March 1994	5
	Tenth report	17 March 1996	4
	Eleventh report	17 March 1998	2
	Twelfth report	17 March 2000	-
Gambia	Second report	28 January 1982	18
	Third report	28 January 1984	14
	Fourth report	28 January 1986	10
	Fifth report	28 January 1988	7
	Sixth report	28 January 1990	7
	Seventh report	28 January 1992	6
	Eighth report	28 January 1994	5
	Ninth report	28 January 1996	4
	Tenth report	28 January 1998	2
	Eleventh report	28 January 2000	-

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Côte d'Ivoire	Fifth report	3 February 1982	18
	Sixth report	3 February 1984	14
	Seventh report	3 February 1986	10
	Eighth report	3 February 1988	7
	Ninth report	3 February 1990	7
	Tenth report	3 February 1992	6
	Eleventh report	3 February 1994	5
	Twelfth report	3 February 1996	4
	Thirteenth report	3 February 1998	2
	Fourteenth report	3 February 2000	-
Togo	Sixth report	1 October 1983	14
	Seventh report	1 October 1985	10
	Eighth report	1 October 1987	7
	Ninth report	1 October 1989	7
	Tenth report	1 October 1991	6
	Eleventh report	1 October 1993	5
	Twelfth report	1 October 1995	4
	Thirteenth report	1 October 1997	3
	Fourteenth report	1 October 1999	1
Uganda	Second report	21 December 1983	14
	Third report	21 December 1985	10
	Fourth report	21 December 1987	8
	Fifth report	21 December 1989	7
	Sixth report	21 December 1991	6
	Seventh report	21 December 1993	5
	Eighth report	21 December 1995	4
	Ninth report	21 December 1997	2
	Tenth report	21 December 1999	1
Fiji	Sixth report	11 January 1984	13
	Seventh report	11 January 1986	9
	Eighth report	11 January 1988	7
	Ninth report	11 January 1990	7
	Tenth report	11 January 1992	6
	Eleventh report	11 January 1994	5
	Twelfth report	11 January 1996	4
	Thirteenth report	11 January 1998	2
	Fourteenth report	11 January 2000	-

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Bahamas	Fifth report	4 September 1984	13
	Sixth report	4 September 1986	9
	Seventh report	4 September 1988	7
	Eighth report	4 September 1990	7
	Ninth report	4 September 1992	6
	Tenth report	4 September 1994	5
	Eleventh report	4 September 1996	4
	Twelfth report	4 September 1998	2
Somalia	Fifth report	25 September 1984	13
	Sixth report	25 September 1986	10
	Seventh report	25 September 1988	8
	Eighth report	25 September 1990	7
	Ninth report	25 September 1992	6
	Tenth report	25 September 1994	5
	Eleventh report	25 September 1996	4
	Twelfth report	25 September 1998	2
Cape Verde	Third report	2 November 1984	13
	Fourth report	2 November 1986	10
	Fifth report	2 November 1988	8
	Sixth report	2 November 1990	7
	Seventh report	2 November 1992	5
	Eighth report	2 November 1994	5
	Ninth report	2 November 1996	4
	Tenth report	2 November 1998	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Second report	9 December 1984	12
	Third report	9 December 1986	9
	Fourth report	9 December 1988	7
	Fifth report	9 December 1990	6
	Sixth report	9 December 1992	4
	Seventh report	9 December 1994	4
	Eighth report	9 December 1996	3
	Ninth report	9 December 1998	1
Papua New Guinea	Second report	26 February 1985	12
	Third report	26 February 1987	9
	Fourth report	26 February 1989	7
	Fifth report	26 February 1991	6
	Sixth report	26 February 1993	4
	Seventh report	26 February 1995	4
	Eighth report	26 February 1997	3
	Ninth report	26 February 1999	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Botswana	Sixth report	22 March 1985	12
	Seventh report	22 March 1987	9
	Eighth report	22 March 1989	7
	Ninth report	22 March 1991	6
	Tenth report	22 March 1993	4
	Eleventh report	22 March 1995	4
	Twelfth report	22 March 1997	3
	Thirteenth report	22 March 1999	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sixth report	24 March 1985	11
	Seventh report	24 March 1987	8
	Eighth report	24 March 1989	7
	Ninth report	24 March 1991	5
	Tenth report	24 March 1993	4
	Eleventh report	24 March 1995	4
	Twelfth report	24 March 1997	3
	Thirteenth report	24 March 1999	1
Suriname	Initial report	14 April 1985	12
	Second report	14 April 1987	9
	Third report	14 April 1989	7
	Fourth report	14 April 1991	6
	Fifth report	14 April 1993	4
	Sixth report	14 April 1995	4
	Seventh report	14 April 1997	3
	Eighth report	14 April 1999	1
Solomon Islands	Second report	16 April 1985	12
	Third report	16 April 1987	9
	Fourth report	16 April 1989	7
	Fifth report	16 April 1991	6
	Sixth report	16 April 1993	4
	Seventh report	16 April 1995	4
	Eighth report	16 April 1997	3
	Ninth report	16 April 1999	1
Central African Republic	Eighth report	15 April 1986	11
	Ninth report	15 April 1988	9
	Tenth report	15 April 1990	9
	Eleventh report	15 April 1992	6
	Twelfth report	15 April 1994	5
	Thirteenth report	15 April 1996	4
	Fourteenth report	15 April 1998	2

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Mozambique	Second report	18 May 1986	11
	Third report	18 May 1988	9
	Fourth report	18 May 1990	9
	Fifth report	18 May 1992	6
	Sixth report	18 May 1994	5
	Seventh report	18 May 1996	4
	Eighth report	18 May 1998	2
Jamaica	Eighth report	4 July 1986	11
	Ninth report	4 July 1988	9
	Tenth report	4 July 1990	9
	Eleventh report	4 July 1992	6
	Twelfth report	4 July 1994	5
	Thirteenth report	4 July 1996	4
	Fourteenth report	4 July 1998	2
Afghanistan	Second report	5 August 1986	11
	Third report	5 August 1988	9
	Fourth report	5 August 1990	9
	Fifth report	5 August 1992	6
	Sixth report	5 August 1994	5
	Seventh report	5 August 1996	4
	Eighth report	5 August 1998	2
Mali	Seventh report	15 August 1987	8
	Eighth report	15 August 1989	8
	Ninth report	15 August 1991	6
	Tenth report	15 August 1993	4
	Eleventh report	15 August 1995	4
	Twelfth report	15 August 1997	3
	Thirteenth report	15 August 1999	1
United Republic of Tanzania	Eighth report	26 November 1987	8
	Ninth report	26 November 1989	8
	Tenth report	26 November 1991	5
	Eleventh report	26 November 1993	4
	Twelfth report	26 November 1995	4
	Thirteenth report	26 November 1997	3
	Fourteenth report	26 November 1999	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Barbados	Eighth report	8 December 1987	8
	Ninth report	8 December 1989	8
	Tenth report	8 December 1991	5
	Eleventh report	8 December 1993	4
	Twelfth report	8 December 1995	4
	Thirteenth report	8 December 1997	2
	Fourteenth report	8 December 1999	1
Madagascar	Tenth report	9 March 1988	8
	Eleventh report	9 March 1990	8
	Twelfth report	9 March 1992	5
	Thirteenth report	9 March 1994	4
	Fourteenth report	9 March 1996	4
	Fifteenth report	9 March 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	9 March 2000	-
Seychelles	Sixth report	6 April 1989	5
	Seventh report	6 April 1991	5
	Eighth report	6 April 1993	4
	Ninth report	6 April 1995	4
	Tenth report	6 April 1997	3
	Eleventh report	6 April 1999	1
Ethiopia	Seventh report	23 July 1989	5
	Eighth report	23 July 1991	5
	Ninth report	23 July 1993	4
	Tenth report	23 July 1995	4
	Eleventh report	23 July 1997	3
	Twelfth report	23 July 1999	1
Congo	Initial report	10 August 1989	5
	Second report	10 August 1991	5
	Third report	10 August 1993	4
	Fourth report	10 August 1995	4
	Fifth report	10 August 1997	3
	Sixth report	10 August 1999	1
Antigua and Barbuda	Initial report	24 November 1989	5
	Second report	24 November 1991	5
	Third report	24 November 1993	4
	Fourth report	24 November 1995	4
	Fifth report	24 November 1997	3
	Sixth report	24 November 1999	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Saint Lucia	Initial report	16 March 1991	5
	Second report	16 March 1993	5
	Third report	16 March 1995	4
	Fourth report	16 March 1997	3
	Fifth report	16 March 1999	1
Bangladesh	Seventh report	11 July 1992	5
	Eighth report	11 July 1994	5
	Ninth report	11 July 1996	4
	Tenth report	11 July 1998	2
Senegal	Eleventh report	19 May 1993	4
	Twelfth report	19 May 1995	4
	Thirteenth report	19 May 1997	3
	Fourteenth report	19 May 1999	1
Maldives	Fifth report	24 May 1993	4
	Sixth report	24 May 1995	4
	Seventh report	24 May 1997	3
	Eighth report	24 May 1999	1
Slovenia	Initial report	6 July 1993	4
	Second report	6 July 1995	4
	Third report	6 July 1997	3
	Fourth report	6 July 1999	1
Viet Nam	Sixth report	9 July 1993	4
	Seventh report	9 July 1995	4
	Eighth report	9 July 1997	3
	Ninth report	9 July 1999	1
Greece	Twelfth report	18 July 1993	4
	Thirteenth report	18 July 1995	4
	Fourteenth report	18 July 1997	3
	Fifteenth report	18 July 1999	1
Qatar	Ninth report	21 August 1993	4
	Tenth report	21 August 1995	4
	Eleventh report	21 August 1997	3
	Twelfth report	21 August 1999	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Yemen	Eleventh report	17 November 1993	4
	Twelfth report	17 November 1995	4
	Thirteenth report	17 November 1997	3
	Fourteenth report	17 November 1999	1
Ecuador	Thirteenth report	4 January 1994	4
	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	4
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Egypt	Thirteenth report	4 January 1994	4
	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	4
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Tunisia	Thirteenth report	4 January 1994	4
	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	4
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Republic of Moldova	Initial report	25 February 1994	4
	Second report	25 February 1996	4
	Third report	25 February 1998	2
	Fourth report	25 February 2000	-
Sudan	Ninth report	20 April 1994	4
	Tenth report	20 April 1996	4
	Eleventh report	20 April 1998	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]	Initial report	16 July 1994	4
	Second report	16 July 1996	4
	Third report	16 July 1998	2
Trinidad and Tobago	Eleventh report	3 November 1994	4
	Twelfth report	3 November 1996	4
	Thirteenth report	3 November 1998	2
Zambia	Twelfth report	5 March 1995	4
	Thirteenth report	5 March 1997	3
	Fourteenth report	5 March 1999	1

[1] For a report submitted in compliance with a special decision of the Committee taken at its forty-second session (1993), see CERD/C/247.

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Sri Lanka	Seventh report	20 March 1995	4
	Eighth report	20 March 1997	3
	Ninth report	20 March 1999	1
Albania	Initial report	10 June 1995	4
	Second report	10 June 1997	3
	Third report	10 June 1999	1
Bolivia	Thirteenth report	22 October 1995	4
	Fourteenth report	22 October 1997	3
	Fifteenth report	22 October 1999	1
Turkmenistan	Initial report	29 October 1995	4
	Second report	29 October 1997	3
	Third report	29 October 1999	1
Canada	Thirteenth report	13 November 1995	4
	Fourteenth report	13 November 1997	3
	Fifteenth report	13 November 1999	1
United States of America	Initial report	20 November 1995	4
	Second report	20 November 1997	3
	Third report	20 November 1999	1
New Zealand	Twelfth report	22 December 1995	4
	Thirteenth report	22 December 1997	2
	Fourteenth report	22 December 1999	1
Brazil	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	4
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Hungary	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	4
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Nigeria	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	4
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Venezuela	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	4
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Tajikistan	Initial report	10 February 1996	4
	Second report	10 February 1998	2
	Third report	10 February 2000	-
Belgium	Eleventh report	6 September 1996	4
	Twelfth report	6 September 1998	2
Chad	Tenth report	16 September 1996	4
	Eleventh report	16 September 1998	2
Monaco	Initial report	27 October 1996	4
	Second report	27 October 1998	2
Uzbekistan	Initial report	28 October 1996	4
	Second report	28 October 1998	2
El Salvador	Ninth report	30 December 1996	3
	Tenth report	30 December 1998	1
China	Eighth report	28 January 1997	3
	Ninth report	28 January 1999	1
Algeria	Thirteenth report	15 March 1997	3
	Fourteenth report	15 March 1999	1
Nicaragua	Tenth report	17 March 1997	3
	Eleventh report	17 March 1999	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Eleventh report	21 May 1997	3
	Twelfth report	21 May 1999	1
Luxembourg	Tenth report	31 May 1997	3
	Eleventh report	31 May 1999	1
Malawi	Initial report	11 July 1997	3
	Second report	11 July 1999	1
United Arab Emirates	Twelfth report	20 July 1997	3
	Thirteenth report	20 July 1999	1
Burkina Faso	Twelfth report	17 August 1997	3
	Thirteenth report	17 August 1999	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Namibia	Eighth report	11 December 1997	2
	Ninth report	11 December 1999	1
Switzerland	Second report	29 December 1997	2
	Third report	29 December 1999	1
Bulgaria	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Cyprus	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
India	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Kuwait	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Niger	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Pakistan	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Panama	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Philippines	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Poland	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Yugoslavia[2]	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Morocco	Fourteenth report	17 January 1998	2
	Fifteenth report	17 January 2000	-

[2] For a report submitted in compliance with a special decision of the Committee taken at its fifty-third session (1998), see CERD/C/364.

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Israel	Tenth report	2 February 1998	2
	Eleventh report	2 February 2000	-
Guatemala	Eighth report	17 February 1998	2
	Ninth report	17 February 2000	-
Russian Federation	Fifteenth report	6 March 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	6 March 2000	-
Mexico	Twelfth report	22 March 1998	2
	Thirteenth report	22 March 2000	-

2. Other States parties whose reports are due before the closing date of the fifty-sixth session (24 March 2000) but have not yet been received

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Ukraine	Fifteenth report	6 April 1998	2
Swaziland	Fifteenth report	7 May 1998	2
Belarus	Fifteenth report	8 May 1998	2
Germany	Fifteenth report	15 June 1998	2
Armenia	Third report	23 July 1998	2
Cameroon	Fourteenth report	24 July 1998	2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Fourth report	17 September 1998	2
Croatia	Fourth report	8 October 1998	2
Saudi Arabia	Initial report	22 October 1998	2
Peru	Fourteenth report	29 October 1998	2
Burundi	Eleventh report	26 November 1998	2
Lebanon	Fourteenth report	12 December 1998	1
Cambodia	Eighth report	28 December 1998	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Lithuania	Initial report	9 January 1999	1
Italy	Twelfth report	4 February 1999	1
Iraq	Fifteenth report	13 February 1999	1
Cuba	Fourteenth report	16 March 1999	1
Gabon	Tenth report	30 March 1999	1
Latvia	Fourth report	14 May 1999	1
Austria	Fourteenth report	8 June 1999	1?
Jordan	Thirteenth report	29 June 1999	1
Portugal	Ninth report	23 September 1999	1
Kazakhstan	Initial report	25 September 1999	1
Argentina	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Costa Rica	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Ghana	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Iceland	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Iran	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Republic of Korea	Eleventh report	4 January 2000	-
Spain	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Uruguay	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	-
Lithuania	Initial report	9 January 2000	-
South Africa	Initial report	9 January 2000	-
Mauritania	Sixth report	12 January 2000	-
Haiti	Fourteenth report	18 January 2000	-
Nepal	Fifteenth report	1 March 2000	-

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UNITED NATIONS

CERD

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Fifty-sixth session
Item 11 of the provisional agenda

CONSIDERATION OF COPIES OF PETITIONS, COPIES OF REPORTS AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES AND TO ALL OTHER TERRITORIES TO WHICH GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1514 (XV) APPLIES, IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE 15 OF THE CONVENTION

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At its fifty-fifth session, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination considered copies of reports and other documentation relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories submitted to it in 1999 in accordance with decisions of the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in conformity with article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Committee's expressions of opinion and recommendations[1] were submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session in accordance with article 15, paragraph 3, of the Convention, as well as to the United Nations bodies concerned.

2. At its 1999 session, the Special Committee continued to follow the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and to monitor related developments in the Territories, having regard to the relevant provisions of article 15 of the Convention.[2]

3. Any further action which the Special Committee may take in connection with the transmission of information to the Committee under article 15 of the Convention will be brought to the attention of the Committee at a later date, as appropriate.

4. In accordance with earlier decisions of the Special Committee and the Trusteeship Council, however, the Secretary-General will make available to the Committee, at its fifty-sixth session, copies of the working papers on the various Territories, prepared by the secretariat for the Special Committee and the Trusteeship Council in 1999.[3]

5. Accordingly, the Committee will have before it at its fifty-sixth session the following documents:

Pitcairn	A/AC.109/1999/1
Bermuda	A/AC.109/1999/3
Cayman Islands	A/AC.109/1999/4
Gibraltar	A/AC.109/1999/5
New Caledonia	A/AC.109/1999/6
United States Virgin Islands	A/AC.109/1999/7 and Corr.1
Anguilla	A/AC.109/1999/8
British Virgin Islands	A/AC.109/1999/9
East Timor	A/AC.109/1999/10 and Corr.1
Western Sahara	A/AC.109/1999/11
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	A/AC.109/1999/12
American Samoa	A/AC.109/1999/13
Guam	A/AC.109/1999/14
Montserrat	A/AC.109/1999/15
St. Helena	A/AC.109/1999/16
Tokelau	A/AC.109/1999/17
Turks and Caicos Islands	A/AC.109/1999/18

6. Working papers relating to other Territories which may be prepared by the secretariat will be submitted to the Committee as they become available, as will copies of petitions, documents and decisions which the Special Committee may decide to transmit to the Committee under article 15 of the Convention.

Notes

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/54/18), para. 558.

[2] See A/54/23 (Part I), paras. 64 and 72-73.

[3] For the list of the working papers issued in 1998 relating to the Territories which were considered by the Committee at its fifty-fifth session, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/54/18), annex IV.